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# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2321

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# HISTORY OF ZAIRE-ZAMBIA BORDER DISPUTE DETAILED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Nov 80 p C1

[Article by Victor Ndovi]

[Text]

**RELATIONS** between Zambia and its northern neighbour, Zaire, have soured yet again. Zambia's announcement that Zaire had tightened its claim over a part of Zambian territory in the Kaputa area of the Northern Province highlights a dispute between the two countries which has gone on for years.

Their quarrels arise chiefly from rich deposits of platinum, tungsten, cobalt, copper and gold believed to lie along their common border.

Said the Times of Zambia: "Zaire has physically occupied Zambian territory by setting up customs and immigration posts" in the area.

But Zambia's President Kaunda has said the border wrangle should be solved in "a friendly manner" by the Zambia/Zaire joint permanent commission. So far the President's statement has been the only official Zambian reaction to the border issue.

## PROBLEMS

The commission itself was established about three years ago to smooth out mutual problems between the two states. Among its members are the Foreign Ministers of the two countries, and they alternately meet either in Zaire or Zambia.

There is a long history of conflicts between the two countries. In September 1971, Zairean armed security units opened fire on a group of former members of the Lumpa church, an outlawed religious sect in Zambia, killing three and seriously injuring 19 others.

The incident happened as the Lumpas were being transferred deep inside Zaire from the Zairean border town of Mokambo where they had been recruited after fleeing from Zambia. The Zairean units also ransacked and riddled with bullets the nearby Zambian customs and immigration posts, taking away files and other official documents and also cash from the safe at the posts.

## TRAINING

During the invasion of Zaire's Shaba province by rebels apparently from Angola in May 1978, Zairean authorities accused Zambia of assisting the National Front for the Liberation of the Congo rebel forces fighting the Zairean central Government. The Zaireans claimed Zambia had provided military training bases for the FNLC from which it crossed into Zaire to wage war against the official security forces.

Although Zambia denied the Zairean accusations the Zairean authorities nonetheless expelled several thousand Zambians, some of whom had lived in Zaire all their lives.

For a long time now Zambians have travelled through Zairean territory along the Pedicle Road, which connects the Copperbelt and Lumpa Provinces of Zambia, have been persistently harassed



# ZAIRE-ZAMBIA



by Zairean officials. Several Zambians, among them party and Government officials, have either been detained for sometimes or fined on the spot for alleged breach of local Zairean laws.

What compounds matters is the difficulty in communication between officials on both sides of the border. Zambians are English-speaking while their Zairean counterparts are French-speaking. And on both sides of the border live members of the same ethnic groups who are nationally defined by the international boundary as Zaireans or Zambians.

In an attempt to solve some of these problems the two states agreed to set up the joint permanent commission comprising senior government officials including ministers. But it made very little headway. Very often the commissioners have had enormous difficulties in meeting largely because of lack of co-operation by one or other of the countries.

At the same time the Presidents of the two countries, Kamanda of Zambia and Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire, have met on more than one occasion to discuss, among other issues, border problems but with insignificant results.

On the surface, however, relations appear amiable, judging from the numerous goodwill visits between the two countries by officials of Zambia's United National Independence Party and Zaire's Popular Movement of the Revolution as well as their Governments.

But the hostility shown to Zaireans in Zambia and vice versa and when sports teams of the two countries are competing clearly indicates that there is a mutual resentment between the two peoples.

Zaireans living in Zambia have been accused of involvement in crime, prostitution and other shady activities. Many of them have been rounded up and sent back to Zaire. Others have been gaoled on various accounts.

Zambians who go into Zaïre are equally severely maltreated.

The border area between Zaïre and Zambia has in the past also proved thorny. Zaïre's Shaba province, which borders Zambia, is the home of the dominant ethnic group in the region, the Lunda. Shaba's most prominent political figures include the late Moïse Tshombe, a former Congolese (Zaïre's former name) Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister - Nguma Kari Phond.

Formerly Katanga province, Shaba demanded secession under Tshombe from the rest of the country in the early 60s and opted to join the defunct Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. However, through continued international effort, Tshombe's secessionist movement was eventually subdued. Although he was exiled he returned to Zaïre to become its Prime Minister in the mid-60s.

## INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

### DJIBOUTI MINISTER NOTES RESULTS OF KENYAN VISIT

Djibouti LA NATION DJIBOUTI in French 16 Oct 80 p 4

[Interview with Aden Robleh Awaleh, Minister of Trade, Transports and Tourism by LA NATION DJIBOUTI correspondent: "Djiboutians Must Realize the International Potential of their Country"]

[Text] "We were ourselves astonished by the very lively interest shown in our country by the Kenyan authorities and press." This little remark by the minister of Commerce, Transportation and Tourism, during the interview he was kind enough to grant us together with our colleagues of the RTD says a good deal about the international potential of the Republic of Djibouti. The purpose of this interview was to supplement the recently published official communique, which reported on the visit to Kenya by Mr Aden Robleh Awaleh, heading a large delegation.

Before getting to the heart of the matter, the minister discussed the historic and geographic grounds which justify the contacts between Djibouti and Kenya and explain their novelty: like many Third World regions, East Africa remains subject to the practices of "North-South" relations, inherited from colonial days. It is easy to travel between Europe and the former colonies, there is also regular travel between neighboring countries, but between these two extremes, relations remain very rare.

That is why, responding to the appeal of the secretary general of the OAU [Organization of African Unity] who would like to have regional relations develop in Africa, we are seeking to extend the circle of our relations with the countries which are geographically close to us. Thus we discover in Kenya, a country already very highly developed on the economic, industrial and agricultural level considerable potential for the fulfillment of many of our needs, while at the same time we are becoming acquainted with close neighbors who find in us an interesting partner in many areas.

Mr Aden Robleh indicated that the Kenyans, who know very little about us, have been attracted by our choice of a liberal economy, our position as economic "turntable" which offers them new horizons, also by the peaceful policy of nonalignment defined by President Hassan Gouled and the government, a policy which assures its full significance if our country's strategic position is considered.

## Travel

The visit of the Djibouti delegation made it possible to remove several great obstacles. The first of these obstacles is communications. It appears so simple to travel between two neighboring countries, if you look at a map, but if air (or other) communications do not exist, travellers cannot cross the border, and the two countries remain isolated.

The Transport minister emphasized this practical aspect which conditions all our relations with Kenya, and announced the following decisions:

--our two national airlines will harmonize their services on the Nairobi-Djibouti line in such a manner that the travellers will have two flights a week. The Air Djibouti flight which has been serving Kenya every Thursday for seven months will be supplemented by a Kenya-Airways flight every Sunday;

--measures will be taken shortly to facilitate the granting of the visas needed for the free movement of the travelers;

--close cooperation between the Djibouti Chamber of Commerce and Industry, young and still lacking in experience, but anxious to develop and resolved to act, and the Nairobi institution, whose experience will provide valuable assistance to the former, especially in facilitating the movement of goods between the Kenyan port of Mombasa and the port of Djibouti (another interesting prospect of development of our port activities).

## An Important Activity: Tourism

We all know the extent and the attraction of tourism in Kenya, which attracts every year about 600,000 visitors to this country whose flora and fauna are rich and diversified.

Cooperation in this field can only be profitable to the two countries. First of all, because the people of Djibouti, who have acquired a liking for tourism, as a result of visits to Europe, and the many foreigners who live in our country are so many potential clients for Kenyan tourism (which concerns particularly our airline); then because the Djibouti tourist business which offers original (not to say unique) possibilities, may find an important source of promotion in regular relations with Kenya. Indeed, the authorities of the two countries have grasped so well the mutual benefit derived in developing their cooperation in the area of tourism that an agreement was signed by the end of the visit.

## The People of Djibouti Must Be Worthy

Finally, in respect of a question concerning his trip to Kuwait in the framework of a delegation led by the prime minister, Aden Robleh Awaleh declared that he was delighted at the interest shown by Arab investors in our country. In this case too, our policy of liberal economy and political neutrality is bearing fruit. But even so the people of Djibouti must deserve the interest shown in them, should understand their international vocation and respond accordingly, whether they are dealing with the Arabs, Kenyans or other neighbors of East Africa or the Near East. How can this interest be merited? First of all by inspiring confidence through their work, their

earnestness, their dynamism, but also be learning to live in the international age, that is, striving to speak several languages, of which the most important are Arabic, French and English.

As was stressed by the minister Aden Robleh, we are entering into a new era of international relations. After the North-South "cooperation," which had too often been unilateral, "horizontal" bonds must be established with the nearest neighbors. The future belongs to those who are able to understand this and act accordingly.

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MINISTER CLARIFIES GOVERNMENT'S POSITION ON ECOWAS CITIZENS

Foreign Ministry Press Release

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 27 Oct 80 pp 1, 6

[Text]

Liberia's Foreign Minister G. Baccus Matthews has reiterated that it is the obligation of the Liberian Government to live up to the terms and conditions of the Protocol of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) relating to the movement of persons.

Minister Matthews made the position of the Liberian Government clear last Tuesday when the diplomatic envoys of the Governments of Ghana, Nigeria and Sierra Leone called on him and complained that the Liberian Bureau of Immigration was not honoring the ECOWAS Protocol, especially when Justice Minister Chea Chea-poo publicly expressed his reservations about it.

The Protocol in question was signed in Dakar, Senegal, on May 29, 1979, to which

Liberia is signatory.

Moreover, Liberia's Instrument of Ratification of the Protocol was transmitted to Nigeria on April 9, 1980 for deposit.

"No ministry, bureau or agency of the Government of Liberia can, therefore, be discretionary about the observance of the terms and conditions," a Foreign Ministry press release said.

The release said "Minister Matthews regretted whatever inconveniences the failure of the Immigration Bureau to comply with the Protocol might have caused nationals of ECOWAS countries, and the unfortunate declaration by the Minister of Justice."

"The Instrument of Ratification having been formally deposited, becomes a binding obligation of Government," the release concluded.

## **Liberian Objections to Protocol**

**Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 27 Oct 80 p 2**

**[Editorial]**

**[Text]**

**LAST WEEK** ENVOYS of three ECOWAS countries raised queries on Liberia's position with regards to the ECOWAS Protocol relating to the Movement of Persons.

**THEY COMPLAINED** THAT the Liberian Bureau of Immigration is not honouring the Protocol, especially since the Minister of Justice publicly expressed his reservations about it.

**THE FOREIGN MINISTER** assured the Envoys that as the Government of Liberia is a signatory to the ECOWAS Protocol, it is obligated to observe the terms and conditions contained therein.

**ONE OF THE** prime objectives of the formation of regional organisations is to build a bridge of understanding among the peoples of the region; to improve their economic conditions by creating a wider market for their products; to eradicate misunderstanding and suspicions.

**FREE INTERCOURSE** THUS becomes one of the cornerstones of such an organisation.

**NEVERTHELESS, HOWEVER** FREE this flow or movement of persons may be, it is the responsibility of the member government to protect its citizens, guarantee protection to those who come in and ensure that peace within the context of law and order prevails within the borders.

**IT IS WITHIN** this framework that the Liberian Immigration Bureau is undoubtedly seeking to carry out its work.

**IT SHOULD BE** agreed that during the initial stages of the implementation of a Protocol regarding the Movement of Persons, many of those who seek to take advantage of such would be criminals, unemployed and trouble-makers or smugglers.

**KNOWN TO BE** operating within their own borders, they find new avenues by crossing boundaries and establishing networks in other countries.



GOOD CITIZENS, BUSINESSMEN and tourists who travel under the umbrellas of the Movement of Persons are little heard of, but it is the ones whose motives are tainted with criminal intentions that receive wide publicity and thus bring into question the compliance by one government of international agreements subscribed to.

WE THINK THAT apart from the need to blindly comply to such international obligations, it should be obligatory on the part of these member states to supply their respective immigration counterparts names of known criminals, trouble-makers and smugglers in order that a watch may be on for them.

INDEED, ECOWAS SHOULD set up a Regional Interpol to serve as a clearinghouse for criminals.

SECONDLY WITH THE effects of world-wide inflation causing serious damage to the economy of developing countries leading to acute unemployment, food shortage and the constant migration of citizens from the rural areas into the urban areas, governments must take steps to contain the situation existing within its own borders.

WITHOUT SEEKING TO disregard its obligations under international agreements, it should nevertheless first provide for its citizens, improve conditions within its borders so that when strangers come in, there would be room for all without prejudice, without red-tape and without suspicion.

AS A PRIME mover for regional cooperation and integration as exemplified by her role in both ECOWAS and the Mano River Union, the Liberian Government will spare no efforts to achieve the objectives these organizations are set out to accomplish.

THERE WILL BE no difference in her pronouncements and performance. Nevertheless, the implementation of these Protocols should be carefully carried out, ground rules solidly laid and close cooperation among the organs concerned of member states be established in order to safe-guard the interest and security of all the countries concerned and eradicate suspicion and confusion.

OFFICIAL REPORTS ON MBABANE MEETING ON MIGRANT LABOR

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Oct 80 pp 1, 6

[Text] "When we talk about changing the current migratory system, we mean that our countries' independence must lead to a radical change in that system, since South Africa is no longer dealing with colonies, but with free, independent and sovereign states." So said Teodato Hunguana, minister of justice, yesterday, referring to the central issue discussed at the meeting on migrant labor in southern Africa, held from 7 to 10 October in Mbabane, Swaziland.

Teodato Hunguana substituted for the minister of labor at the meeting, which was also attended by the [labor] ministers of Lesotho, Botswana, Malawi, Zambia, Swaziland and, for the first time, Zimbabwe. Hunguana felt the proceedings went very well. "The meeting was important because it succeeded in going more deeply into the analysis of the problems of the migrant worker. Above all, we began to look at the problem for ourselves, and not on the basis of recipes and formulas perhaps produced by institutions outside the area."

The agenda for the meeting included a study of the problems of recruitment and the living conditions of the migrant workers in South Africa, to find a common formulation and treatment of these issues among the countries that supply the manpower. Another topic was revision of the present system of compensation. The identification of specific development projects to absorb the migratory workers when they are retired from South Africa, as well as the mobilization of international technical and financial assistance in the implementation of such projects, were also topics of discussion.

Regarding the manner in which the discussions were conducted, Minister Hunguana said: "The real dimensions of the problem are beginning to be recognized, that is, in the context of the multifaceted and complex reality of southern Africa."

He added: "The problem is not isolated. The correct solution must lie within the basic strategy which we are assuming in southern Africa and which began to take shape with the meeting of the nine in Lusaka."

The chief of the Mozambican delegation to the Mbabane meeting also linked the problem of migrant labor to the strategy which the nations in the region have begun

to define to guarantee and consolidate economic independence, in the face of the strategy of satellite states designed by South Africa to perpetuate its domination of southern Africa.

The measures proposed by the states involved in the issue are not meant to eliminate migratory work, but to abolish the present system based on South African domination. "This system is the target of our struggle; first, because it was designed by the colonialists to serve colonialism and, second, because the system continues to be dominated by South Africa, which always uses it to serve its own needs."

As part of this overall strategy at the level of southern Africa and the measures to be taken, Minister Hunguana divulged that a report on the status of migrant labor will be presented at the next summit meeting of chiefs of state of the nine nations in the region, to take place this November in Maputo. According to the Mozambican government official, this decision was one of the results of the analysis, which pointed to inclusion of the migrant labor problem in the more general question of the economic development of each of the countries involved.

In this context, referring to his address at the Mbabane meeting, the minister of justice said that, if it is successful, this economic development "will [eliminate] the current unemployment and underemployment that makes our economies a source of cheap manpower." In Mozambique's case, "this development will give rise to a manpower shortage, since for us the elimination of underdevelopment in this decade means putting the existing labor force to the fullest use."

Another noteworthy decision of the Mbabane meeting was to confer on SALCO (Southern African Labor Commission) the status of observer for the southern African liberation movements (ANC and SWAPO). To make the commission (constituted by the labor ministers of the member countries) more effective, an executive secretariat was also created. Finally, it was decided that the next meeting will be held in Salisbury in the first quarter of next year.

Regarding SALCO activity, the justice minister noted that it is not meant to establish common standards for all the countries, but to arrive at a "certain level of coordination and harmonization of the policies of the various countries with respect to the problems common to all of us."

During a press conference yesterday, the chief of the Mozambican delegation to the Mbabane meeting expanded on some aspects of this problem, which seriously affects the economic and social policies of the southern African states. He also reviewed the work that is being developed to put an end to South African domination in this respect. In our next edition, we plan to publish a more detailed report on the problem of migrant labor in southern Africa, based on statements by that member of the Council of Ministers and on other documents.

MAPUTO-SALISBURY RAILROAD CONNECTION OPENING

Repairs Completed

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Sep 80 p 1

[Excerpts] On 2 October, railway connections will be resumed between the People's Republic of Mozambique [RPM] and Zimbabwe, via the Limpopo line. At first, the traffic between the two countries will be limited to cargo, but it is expected that passenger service will be resumed shortly, sources connected with CFM-Sul [Mozambique Railways-South] told NOTICIAS yesterday. The resumption of rail traffic between the two neighboring sister nations follows intensive repair operations on the respective lines, which were seriously damaged during Zimbabwe's armed struggle for liberation. The traffic cut-off, however, goes back to 1976, when the RPM decided to apply in full the sanctions decreed by the international community against the British colony of Southern Rhodesia.

Francisco Ilidio Dinis, director of CFM-Sul, left the capital last night to attend the inauguration, accompanied by other railway officials.

In the beginning, shipments will consist of steel and sugar, or one of the products destined for Europe through the port of Maputo.

The reopening of the line marks an important step in the implementation of the accords signed between our country and the young Republic of Zimbabwe. The first steps have also been established for the cooperation that nine southern African countries are working to bring about.

The port of Maputo could come to handle import or export products for Zimbabwe, Botswana, Zambia and Malawi.

Merchandise Traffic

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Oct 80 p 1

[Excerpts] Traffic in merchandise via the Limpopo line between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Republic of Zimbabwe resumes today, with the transfer of cargo from the two countries at the border station of Chicualacuala. To this end, the first convoy left Maputo last night, carrying about 1,500 tons of fuel for that neighboring country.

Resumption of cargo traffic, which will shortly be followed by passenger transport between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Republic of Zimbabwe, is of particular importance to the economic relations between the two states.

Resumption of rail activity between the two countries also constitutes an important step in the development of bilateral relations between the nine independent states of southern Africa.

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CSO: 4401

## INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

### BRIEFS

REGIONAL COMMUNICATIONS MEETING--New York--Salisbury is one of four African capitals chosen as hosts to regional conferences related to United Nations efforts to improve transport and communications on the continent. The others are Freetown (Sierra Leone), Yaounde (United Republic of Cameroun) and Rabat (Morocco). The regional conferences have been styled "consultative technical meetings" that will be devoted to finding additional funds for implementing special projects during the current U.N.-sponsored Transport and Communications Decade in Africa. The meetings next year are due to take place in Freetown in February, in Salisbury in May, and during November in Yaounde and Rabat. Zimbabwe was elected to hold one of several U.N. General Assembly vice-presidencies last month. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Oct 80 p 3]

CSO: 4420

## FIRST RESULTS OF PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLIES ELECTIONS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Oct 80 p 4

[Text] Luanda, 13 Oct--The first deputies elected to the provincial people's assemblies in the People's Republic of Angola were presented to the public on Sunday in rallies held after the electoral conferences, which began on Saturday. The democratically elected deputies who constitute the provincial people's assemblies, the highest government bodies at the province level, will speak for the people during their 3 years in office.

To date, throughout the country, about 940 deputies have been selected in the electoral conferences. They are distributed by province as follows: Cabinda, 54; Zaire, 42; Malange, 54; Lunda-Norte, 53; Lunda-Sul, 55; Moxico, 49; Kwanza-Norte, 71; Kwanza-Sul, 64; Luanda, 82; Benguela, 71; Huambo, 78; Huila, 67; Kuando-Kubango, 49; Mocamedes, 58; Bengo, 60; Bie and Uige (results not yet confirmed) and Cunene, 33. The official results will be announced in the next few days by the National Commission for Institution of Organs of Popular Power, the organ responsible for the electoral process. According to electoral law, the provincial assemblies will meet 30 days after the election of the deputies.

Meanwhile, the National People's Assembly will be announced on 11 November, the anniversary of national independence. The supreme organ of government, the People's Assembly is ruled by the principles of democratic centralism and expresses the sovereign will of the Angolan people.

The process of creating the organs of popular government from Cabinda to Cunene, from the election of the delegates to the electoral conference, by workers from companies representing the various sectors of national life, to the electoral act, was very dynamic. Thousands of workers in these companies elected 6,750 of their comrades as delegates (electors) to represent their interests in the conferences, and about 1,104 candidates for deputy were proposed by rank and file structures of the MPLA-Labor Party, the JMPLA Party Youth and the mass organizations, the UNTA (National Union of Angolan Workers) and the OMA (Organization of Angolan Women).

The candidates for deputy had been presented previously to the factory workers, agricultural cooperatives and military units, and their biographies were publicly posted. They represent various social conditions and ethnic origins, in accordance with the constitutional law, which guarantees that any citizen, regardless of race, social class or religious, ideological or political affiliation, may serve as representative of the Angolan people.



In Cabinda Province, a minister was elected deputy, and in Luanda Province a Methodist bishop was proposed as a candidate. The representatives of the church were invited to take part in the electoral conferences. The Catholic Church did not accept this opportunity to be represented, arguing that "the Catholic faith cannot appear in any organ that defends Marxism-Leninism." In the Huambo rally, Lucio Lara, secretary for organization of the MPLA Labor Party Central Committee, denounced the lies and campaigns orchestrated by internal reactionaries against the organs of popular government. Lara said: "If the interests of the Catholic Church are not defended in the provincial assemblies, it is because the church refused to take part; there was no religious discrimination."

Both in the opening and closing sessions of the provincial electoral conferences and in the rallies to present the delegates to the people, the leaders of the MPLA-Labor Party, vanguard of the Angolan workers class, stressed the great importance and the role conferred on the provincial people's assemblies in directing the social, political, economic and cultural development of the provinces and in deciding issues pertaining to their territory and respective citizens.

They stressed the responsibilities that fall to the deputies in the fulfillment of the deepest aspirations of the working classes, through increased production and productivity to improve living standards, mobilizing the people to resolve supply problems, specifically with respect to energy and potable water. Popular democracy and socialism cannot be achieved without the participation of the working masses in the direction of the government and the society, the speakers noted.

According to the constitutional law of the People's Republic of Angola, "the deputies serve the people and engage actively in the activities of the respective popular assemblies, mobilizing the working masses in the tasks of reconstruction, aimed at building socialism." In sum, the election of the deputies and the creation of the provincial people's assemblies represent an achievement in the construction of a democratic popular government in Angola, a fruit of the irreversible social and economic changes brought about by the Angolan revolution.

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CSO: 4401

## UNITED STATES ACCUSED OF WORKING WITH SOUTH AFRICA ON SOUTH ATLANTIC BASES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Oct 80 p 4

[Article reprinted from JORNAL DE ANGOLA]

[Text] There are news sources which, although they are somewhat suspect, are trustworthy in certain cases. A case very much in point: a few days ago the British news agency REUTER printed a report from Noel Hughes, its correspondent in South Africa, announcing that the South African racist government will modernize and expand the naval base at Simonstown, on the Cape peninsula, in order to assume its role as protector of the great southern maritime routes.

Just that, no more and no less! The report then describes a visit by a group of foreign journalists to the Simonstown installation, a privilege seldom granted to newsmen. Concluding his report, Hughes notes that, according to racist Prime Minister Pieter Botha, Simonstown is the most modern and best-equipped naval port in the entire maritime region encompassing South America, Australia and the Mediterranean.

Obviously, this unexpected visit by the reporters to the South African base at Simonstown, followed by a full explanation of the "facilities" of that port, was not by chance. It was meant to prepare international public opinion for the new maneuvers the imperialists are currently planning in the area.

Some weeks before the opening of the 35th UN General Assembly, diplomatic circles in the United Nations were already virtually confirming that the United States and South Africa had agreed to reactivate their forces to create the much discussed SATO (South Atlantic Treaty Organization), with the participation of several Latin American and African countries.

The North American administration is giving great attention to creation of this military bloc, because it seeks to secure the South Atlantic sea lanes by which the United States moves various imports, specifically, petroleum and other strategic raw materials.

According to the same sources, interpreting the celebrated Directive 59, for which President Carter himself drafted the announcement to prove he was more of a "hawk" than he seemed, Washington is unquestionably planning to expand its forces and its military presence in the Atlantic, particularly in the South Atlantic.

It is clear that, to do this, the United States must have air and sea bases in Africa, and to this end it will do everything possible to cement its alliances with some African countries, namely, Senegal and Gabon. According to these observers, the recent visits by U.S. military missions to various African countries were directly linked to American strategic interests, since the main purpose was to examine the possibility of creating U.S. bases on the west coast of Africa.

Washington is obviously well aware that open participation by racist South Africa in a pact of this nature would be a serious obstacle to the entry of certain African countries. Thus, in a first phase, the U.S. administration will use every means within its grasp to disguise Pretoria's participation in this offensive pact, which could endanger the sovereignty of our continent and the victories already won by the African peoples.

One thing is clear, however. Everything leads to the belief--the racists leaders themselves lead us to understand--that the United States initiated discussions with the Pretoria government to arrive at a separate agreement with regard to the Simonstown base. It is also easy to predict what South Africa will demand in exchange: more support for the pursuit of its terrorist policy, not only with respect to the South African people but also against the African countries that have chosen to help liberate the peoples of Africa.

Despite all these maneuvers, one thing is certain. Africa will be free!

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CSO: 4401

## OFFICIAL POINTS TO TECHNICAL, TRADE COOPERATION WITH UK

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Oct 80 p 8

[Text] London, 3 Oct--Pedro Pacavira, secretary of the Central Committee for political-ideological education, propaganda and information, of the MPLA-Labor Party, said Thursday in London that future collaboration between Angola and Great Britain should basically embrace the technical and trade areas.

Pacavira made the statement during a press conference in the British capital, and added that the first Angolan ambassador to the United Kingdom would be appointed shortly.

During the conference, the Angolan official told the newsmen that, from his impressions during his meeting with Lord Gilmore (an individual close to the queen), Great Britain may be exerting efforts to resolve the Namibian problem.

Replying to a question on the status of Angolan-Portuguese relations, the Angolan official indicated his government's astonishment at the "scandalous involvement of certain members of the present Portuguese Government in subversive and collusive pacts with the Angolan puppets and forces of treason."

In this regard, Pacavira said these groups "are apparently dreaming about a re-birth of the old Portuguese colonial empire, and this cannot make the establishment of relations with Portugal any easier."

Meanwhile, Pacavira stressed, the "persecution operations" conducted by the racist Pretoria regime to destabilize southern Africa constitute one of the most serious problems on the international scene.

In his London press conference, Pacavira denounced the broadening of South Africa's influence in Western circles (including Great Britain) that have special interests there.

Referring to South Africa's "neurotic" arms race, apparently pursuing a strategy of intimidation, the Angolan party secretary called it a "natural" attitude and stressed that Angola "will not allow itself to be intimidated."

In this context, Pacavira emphasized the legitimacy and justice of Angola's position on the Namibian problem, within the framework of the UN resolutions.

"We have used our influence," he said, "to bring about a cease-fire agreement, and we accept that such an agreement should be discussed by SWAPO and South Africa, to end the war and allow all those directly concerned in the problem to take part in free elections."

The Angolan leader reaffirmed Angola's support for SWAPO, the legitimate representative of the Namibian people, and for the secretary general of the United Nations, whose efforts have won him the esteem of the Angolan Government.

#### PDT Initiates Discussions

A delegation from [Brazil's] Democratic Labor Party (PDT), led by its president, Leonel Brizola, arrived in Luanda on Thursday, and today began discussions with the leaders of the MPLA-Labor Party.

The scheduled program for the visit of the PDT representatives also includes the laying of a wreath at the tomb of Agostinho Neto, founder of the MPLA-Labor Party and of the Angolan nation.

The PDT president and the parliamentarians accompanying him will meet with Angolan leaders to strengthen and consolidate the ties of friendship and cooperation between the two parties, the Angolan news agency ANGOP reported. In this regard, Brizola said on his arrival that these ties "create an environment for a relationship that we feel will be a continuing one between our parties and peoples."

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CSO: 4401

## SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT DESCRIBES CONDITIONS IN SOUTH

Paris LE MONDE in French 11, 12 Oct 80

[Article by Patrice Claude: "Southern Chad: Neither War Nor Peace"]

[11 Oct 80, p 7]

[Text] I. Secession Amidst Chaos

For the first time since the beginning of the battle for Ndjamea on 21 March, the Air Force intervened in the fighting on Thursday, 9 October, when an unidentified jet bombed the capital. On the third day of the "general offensive" of Hissein Habre's Armed Forces of the North (FAN) against President Goukouni Oueddei's People's Armed Forces (FAP), it could well be a question of the decisive battle for Ndjamea.

Elsewhere, Togolese Minister of Foreign Affairs Anani Akakpo-Ahianyo said that the approaching conciliation meeting planned in Lome at Togo's prompting would bring together with the OAU subcommittee (Togo, Benin, Congo and Guinea), the Transitional National Union Government (GUNT) headed by President Goukouni Oueddei, leader of the FAP, and the Command Council of Hissein Habre's FAN. The date of the meeting has not yet been set. Our special correspondent in southern Chad, a zone controlled in principle by Lt Col Wadal Kamougue, vice president of GUNT, describes the troubled situation that prevails in the main cities and reports on the secessionist movement stirring up the region.

Sarh--in southern Chad, from Sarh to Pala by way of Doba, Moundou and Kelo, in that zone which has not experienced war but which does not have peace, the civilians no longer talk with the armed forces. Some tried to do without them in February 1979. "We had to. Lieutenant Colonel Kamougue and his men were fighting in Ndjamea and the area, suddenly overpopulated because of the exodus of southerners from the capital, was totally disorganized. Fraud, a lack of security, extortion: It was chaos," says Dr Ndem Woyor Ngoidi, the only surgeon in the city of Sarh, almost as an excuse, for it was chaos and worse: a massacre.

At that time, the fighting in Ndjamea was not going well for the "southern Christians." Kamougue's gendarmes and the Chadian Armed Forces (FAT), commanded by another southerner, General Djogo, would soon be defeated. Civil servants in the



capital, the vast majority of them from the south, fled the city and went back home, terrified. "The Muslims are murdering our brothers!" As the bloody tales succeeded the terrible accounts, anger seized the population. By mid March, hordes of Sara peasants, normally so peaceful, suddenly went berserk and attacked Muslim districts in Sarh, Moundou and Kelo, looting, burning, killing. "With my own eyes, I saw over 600 bodies of persons slaughtered laid out on the Sarh playing field," one merchant remembers. According to estimates, at least 2,000 Muslims were massacred throughout the south, a large red blot on the "peaceful, good Christian" image that the people of the south want to cultivate.

### "To Do Something"

On 7 April 1979, Dr Ngaidi and a number of southern cadres just back from Ndjamena decided "to do something." Thus the first civilian political organization was born in the region of the Moyen-Chari. Its main objective was to reorganize the economic structure, social and administrative services. In order "to restore a climate of confidence, tolerance and understanding between all the sons of Chad, transcending ethnic, linguistic and religious differences," the Moyen-Chari Political Renewal Committee plans to arm militia forces. One might imagine that this is not popular with the military. Lieutenant Colonel Kamougue, back in the south, rapidly contacted the committee and obtained "power to federate the zone." Who could resist the Kalashnikov? The 2.5 million southerners will henceforth be ruled by a veritable government, called the "Permanent Committee."

Lieutenant Colonel Kamougue named himself head of the committee and named Colonel Roasingar, his second-in-command, as vice president.

All powers were concentrated in the hands of the military. To those surprised by this, a civilian member of the government responded: "After all, we are at war. It is normal for the military to control the zone." Not everyone agreed. Another civilian most anxious to remain anonymous said: "The results of the military have been totally negative, even in military matters."

Having become vice president of the Transitional National Union Government (GUNT) that emerged from the Lagos accords in August 1979 and was formed 3 months later, Lieutenant Colonel Kamougue nevertheless does not spend most of his time in his southern fief. The most frequent criticism made of him militarily is that he was unable to unify the armed forces in the area. "Every corps does practically what it wants," complains one government employee.

On the roads, washed out by the rains, that link the cities, barriers have been set up on the outskirts. Gendarmes slowly go through papers and safe-conduct passes. Customs officials rummage through belongings. Further ahead, policemen sift through baggage and look to see whether vehicles are in proper working order. Their meticulousness is surprising when one realizes that all the brush taxis, Peugeot 404 pickups in pitiful condition, generally carry 25 passengers. There remain the "rain barriers," guarded by persons unknown who can detain anyone all day long if they deem that "you cannot travel any further because it is pouring down there."

One might be tempted to praise such a concern for security if all the barriers were authorized and if their main objective were not to ransom travelers. Even in the cities, no one is safe from such blackmail. Recruited into the militia at the age



of 14, children bursting with pride at having abandoned their hoes for a semblance of uniform and drunk with their new power, happily indulge in the practice. "The militia here is a synonym for swindling and brutality," says a former newsmen for MULA (COMBAT), a small Sarh daily banned by Kanougue in May. "It is a budding Mafia."

Mafia? "We can raise an army of 30,000 men in a matter of hours," says one prefect in the zone. While it is impossible to verify the figure (20,000 men in different forces and some 10,000 soldiers), it is undoubtedly true that "there is no lack of weapons."

On the other hand, one can have serious doubts about the ability of the command to regroup all its forces rapidly and in an orderly fashion, for the lack of discipline, not erected as a survival system, is also widespread in the regular army.

It is a morning like any other in Sarh. At the little airport, an old DC4 spitting oil everywhere awaits permission to take off. Under its wings, a group of soldiers takes refuge from the rain. Inside the plane, two rows of seats are missing, thrown out at the time of the Ndjamenia debacle. Only about 30 seats are available. At the boarding ramp, some 50 soldiers in ill-matched uniforms wait to get on. An officer arrives, sees that there are too many and calls out the 30 privileged names. All 50 enter the cabin. The officer insists, then loses his temper. So do the 20 not named. The most determined take their places on the blood-stained carpet. Some are dead drunk and yell for Gala, the local beer. A Kalashnikov is carelessly dropped and falls with a thud to the floor. The soldiers burst out laughing, rub out their cigarettes on the "No Smoking" sign that has just gone on. It takes a full 55 minutes of cajoling and the intervention of the pilot, watch in hand and refusing to take off overloaded, before the plane can move, with two stowaways in the toilets.

It is as difficult to discipline an army that has not been paid for several months as it is to prevent customs officials, also poorly paid, from helping themselves from the trucks that go back and forth between neighboring countries to supply the south.

The war also allows fantasies. "The bad examples come from so high up," laments one young student. Let us pass rapidly over the southern prefect who takes his personal cut out of the food and medicines sent from France to the courageous missionaries still taking care of the people. Others in countries nearby do not even need the excuse of the war to engage in similar abuses!

But what can one say about the members of the Permanent Committee who have themselves called "Mr Minister" -- to the detriment of the real ones! -- and who can be seen drink in hand at the Disco Snob in Moundou, one of the few places in the city which has its own generator in case the city's powerplant should fail (a plant that operates only a few hours each day because of the scarcity of fuel)? What is one to say about the official in the south who is having a fine villa built in Moissala, "his" city?

"The social climate is tense and threatens the political unity of the zone," wrote LE BOUCLIER (Moundou daily) on 23 August. And yet, however condemnable they might be, the abuses of a given village tyrant are not the only causes of the waste and economic mess in the south. This region, which has always supplied 90 percent of Chad's cadres and civil servants for 20 years, now finds its "brains" out of work.

Thousands of jobless veterans unable to return to the fields find their way onto the lists of civil servants. Authorities have the greatest difficulty eliminating from their lists those who are truly active and who therefore receive some pay, albeit irregularly. Bonds formed because of regionalism and tribalism play a heavy role and in order to receive allotments, every possible means is used. The soldiers are not the ones least compromised and among the population, their level of popularity is at an all-time low.

At the end of March, MELA abruptly asked the question: "Should the Permanent Committee be decapitated?" This time it is clear: The people are trying to send Lieutenant Colonel Kamougue and his men back to the barracks. But the vice president of GUNT has not had his final word. Up north, in Ndjamen, he exists only in terms of the south, which he intends "to hold." He must consolidate his power. The restless lieutenant colonel therefore immediately undertook a tour in order to offer explanations and regain control. At the end of April, there was a shakeup of "his government." He punished a few notorious swindlers to serve as an example, banned MELA and for the first time, set up a retroactive "southern budget": 5.2 billion CFA francs for the period from February to December 1980, with 40 percent of all spending reserved for defense. Was "an important step toward the secession of the south" just been taken, as Hisssein Habre's fans claim? After all, a budget is but the arithmetic calculation of the cost of all operations to be undertaken. What is the source of the receipts?

[12 Oct 80, p 4]

[Text] II. When France Schemes....

The massacres of "southerners" that bloodied the northern region of the country in February 1979 caused a large number of southern cadres, who are predominant in the administration, to try to structure their native region. A Permanent Committee was set up to administer the daily life of 2.5 million southerners and was very quickly controlled by Lieutenant Colonel Kamougue, the strong man of the south. And yet, the army is without discipline, the administration corrupt, the government ineffective and the absence of war has not made it possible, under such conditions, to establish real peace (LE MONDE, 11 October).

Moundou--"Where are you going?" "To Ndjamen.... Well, actually, to Kousseri." "Very well. Get in." The three southerners from GUNT disappear into the reporter's car with their baggage and a sack of rice. They are furious. Colonel Coualant, military attache of the French Embassy in Ndjamen, drawn in from Novotel de Maroua (Cameroon), had just refused them helicopter transportation to Kousseri, 300 kilometers further north. "In order not to annoy Hisssein Habre," grumbles a minister. "Because I have very strict orders and because it is not France's job to haul Chadian officials, whatever their field," says the colonel.

The ambiguity of French policy in Chad is in part illustrated by this anecdote.

Long accused, not without cause, of aiding Hisssein Habre, the Elysee Palace now seems to have chosen a neutrality so wavering that it may in many ways look discreetly favorable to the south, the "useful country," as it is said in the Ministry of Cooperation. As if there were a "useless" Chad.

In short, Lieutenant Colonel Kamougue, who maintains excellent personal relations with Robert Galley, godfather to one of his children, it is said, has obtained certain forms of support from France, the most discreet of which have turned out to be the most effective.

#### State Within a State

Concerning finances first of all, the 2 billion CFA francs (1 CFA franc = 0.02 franc) officially requisitioned from the Central Bank in Moundou last year by Lieutenant Colonel Kamougue to pay civil servants (who saw only a tenth of that amount -- "We have to pay the weapons bills") lasted a long time. Taxes levied on the country's five main enterprises can scarcely suffice since those companies practically make no profits. SONASUT [expansion unknown], 80 percent Chadian owned but staffed by some 40 French employees from a subsidiary of the Great Mills of Paris, lost 1.4 billion CFA francs during its second fiscal year (October 1979 to May 1980).

The MCT (Tobacco Manufacturing Company), 83-percent French owned (Job, Bastos, SOFICAL [expansion unknown]), is operating at only 50 percent of its capacity and arbitrary cigarette requisitions are slowly eating away at profit margins. Most of the customers of the Chadian Textile Company (STT) have remained in the north. Inaccessible, Cyclo Chad (75-percent owned by the CFAO [French Company of West Africa]) has also lost many northern buyers and by the end of July, its losses amounted to 60 million CFA francs. A single enterprise is still making profits: the Logone Brewery, which makes the famous Gala beer, "the taste of happiness." But on the one hand, this firm is 80-percent owned by the Dutch firm Unilever and on the other hand, the amortization of investments made last year in Ndjamena for the construction of a plant (looted since then) is eating up all the profits. The net loss for 1980 is an estimated 200 million CFA francs.

Actually, one may wonder how all these enterprises still manage to operate. The question would also be valid for the country's main company, the veritable state within a state which Chad Cotton is, if its political importance were not so obvious. It is difficult to encompass the many activities of the company and its French director does not receive newsmen. Chad Cotton is to the south what Renault is to Mans or Michelin is to Clermont-Ferrand. It is to Chad Cotton that the hundreds of thousands of small planters sell their cotton. It is on its premises that the most highly secret meetings take place between French officials and "southerners." It is Chad Cotton that distributes the infrequent mail to expatriates. It is in its cooperative, "reserved for cadres," that one can buy butter and other European products one cannot find elsewhere. It is Chad Cotton which houses visiting officials in its concession or at local residences in the case of certain members of the Permanent Committee. In short, for Lieutenant Colonel Kamougue, who reportedly escaped one attempt on his life at the end of July, Chad Cotton is the war treasury. But the lode is not inexhaustible.

One can requisition its trucks, fuel or even its small airplane, but one cannot draw on its coffers indefinitely. By April, the company had had to suspend payments. Not a penny was left. Nor was that an obstacle, for the company's president, Madjadoum Kolingar, an aide to Lieutenant Colonel Kamougue, made his request to Paris. The firm's minority shareholder is the mysterious French Company for the Development of Textile Fibers (CFDT, which holds 17 percent of the capital; the

Chadian Government, 13 percent). Here, without any doubt, it is "the Elysee Palace which has the funds released,"<sup>1</sup> and some persons recall that Marcel Ocaux, formerly ambassador to Ndjamena, was in Moundou with Kamougue in mid April. In short, 1.5 million CFA francs were handed over a little later by the CFDT middleman. Unfortunately for the peasants, it was but a stop-gap measure.

Today, the problem is posed with even more acuteness: Chad Cotton does not have a penny with which to buy the cotton harvests of the coming weeks. It needs some 3 billion CFA francs for the purpose. No private bank is about to supply the sum to a company that is far in debt and furthermore, "the hostage of a faction" in Chad. The solution still depends on the CFDT or the Central Bank, whose official reopening in Moundou Lieutenant Colonel Kamougue has requested "with Goukouni's approval," the Permanent Committee stresses. It is superfluous to say how much everyone in the south hopes for the reopening of that institution, especially the Chadians who anxiously watch their money drained to neighboring countries. But the 150 French people who have remained in the region and operate the enterprises feel the same way. For them, it is first of all a matter of security. "The threats of which we are the victims almost daily are now scarcely veiled," one of them complains.

The memory of the articles in MULA or UNITE-HEBDO (published in Moundou before its banning and replacement by BOUCLIER) evoking, a few months ago, a "Saint-Barthelemy of the French" or reminding the French, "Remember what we did to the Arabs," is still vivid in everyone's minds. Today, those newspapers have disappeared, but the atmosphere is still tense. "If Paris does not allow the bank to be reopened, it will be more difficult to guarantee your security," we are told semi-officially. "As for myself, I have understood. I am going back to Paris."

#### With Goukouni's Approval

Could it be that France opposes the Chadian request? That would be difficult to understand. Actually, its action in the south sometimes takes on a totally official nature. The only French Consulate in Chad was opened in July in Moundou. Likewise, the four treasury-paymaster's offices summarily set up 2 months earlier in a little white villa on the bank of the Logone in Moundou are very useful to the area, with their canteens stuffed with bank notes. Since April, the French Treasury has reportedly paid out over 2 billion CFA francs in veterans' pensions. Formerly, the paymaster's office was in Ndjamena. Today, the thousand veterans residing in the north have no choice but to go south to Moundou, with all the risks that involves, in order to receive what is due them or else simply give up their retirement pay.

And yet, we were advised by one diplomat well acquainted with Chad not to "draw too many final conclusions from these actions, which are always open to question." "Actually, it is mainly illusions that are distributed. In Paris, no one knows who will finally win this conflict. In the meantime, people scheme and stretch legality, without getting their hands too dirty. You will see that nearly everything we have done in the south: the consulate, paymaster's office, had the written approval of President Goukouni, legal head of GUNT." Even the southern demand for a resumption of cooperation, both in medicine and education, bears Goukouni's seal. "That is a good example of our absence of any policy in Chad. Kamougue has filed cooperation requests with Robert Galley amounting to 7 billion CFA francs. On the



instructions of the Elysee Palace, they will perhaps send two doctors and three or four professors, if they find volunteers...."

But does the north not receive the veterans' pensions or any official aid? "We have discreetly proposed to Hisssein Habre that there be some cooperation (medicine and education) with him. He accepted provided that an official letter is sent to him in care of Hisssein Habre, minister of defense. That is not possible." France therefore acts only in the south, at the risk of encouraging secession. "We cannot all the same leave these people without aid. And I repeat that all the requests of the south are countersigned by a northerner, President Goukouni himself! If he does not realize the risk he is taking, what can we do?"

The president of GUNT is in fact persuaded, as he told us (LE MONDE, 17 September), that Lieutenant Colonel Kamougue has no secessionist aims. Is he making a mistake? The first resolution in the charter of the Permanent Committee reaffirms the "safeguarding of independence, national unity and the territorial integrity of Chad." It also proposes to "fight all forms of excessive regionalism and all the evils from which Chad suffers: tribalism, religious fanaticism and racism." The charter also recommends "the homogeneity, coherence and integration of the system of defense and security of the southern zone" and goes on to come out for a "united, decentralized, lay state." But one must note that this document has never been submitted to the population. "Secession? Everyone in the south thinks about it as an inaccessible dream," says one southern minister who, like his seven colleagues, has no other task in Ndjamena than to be next to President Goukouni, while trying to avoid shells.

Officially, all the politicians representing the opposing factions in Chad are opposed to the setting up of a federation, except for Lieutenant Colonel Kamougue, who has never formally said no. There are many, particularly in the south, who support this idea taken up by Giscard d'Estaing in February 1979: "The south has had enough of paying for this monstrosity called Chad," wrote the author of an article published in the 3 March issue of MULA, before going on to squarely support "a temporary separation of nationalities." "Do you not see that that idea, put out by the French imperialists, will lead to a de facto partition of the country and give greater freedom to regionalism and tribal struggles?" replied a reader.

A federation or not? Torn by the war, Chad has not yet reached that point. Peace must first of all be made. But whatever the case, one may wonder whether a federation inevitably dominated by a more highly populated, richer, more technologically advanced south would not rapidly lead to the emergence of a new FROLINAT. Then everything would begin all over again.

#### FOOTNOTES

1. Set up in 1949, the CFDT is a 64.2-percent subsidiary of the Central Economic Cooperation Fund. Its board of directors includes representatives of the ministers of cooperation, foreign affairs and the budget. Its chairman is Dominique Ponchardier, who was successively mission head of the General Directorate of Studies and Information, member of the board of directors of the RPF [Rally of the French People], ambassador to Bolivia, then high commissioner of the republic to the French territories of Afars and Issas. Ponchardier is also the author of several spy novels, including the famous "Gorille" series.

MINISTER DESCRIBES KUWAIT VISIT AS PRODUCTIVE

Djibouti LA NATION DJIBOUTI in French 16 Oct 80 p 5

[Article: "In Kuwait, Mr Barkat Gourad Found his Interlocutors Very Much Aware of Our Concern For Economic and Social Development"]

[Text] After an official 3 day viist to Kuwait at the head of a large delegation, the prime minister, Mr Barkat Gourad Hamadou returned to the capital on Thursday.

When he got off the plane at the Ambouli Airport, where he was welcomed by all the members of the Government Council present in Djibouti and many civil and military authorities, the prime minister declared to the press that his trip to Kuwait had been productive. He emphasized in particular the warm and brotherly welcome he had received and the similarity of the viewpoints on all the areas mentioned in the discussions with the highest Kuwaiti authorities.

In the area of Kuwaiti cooperation, Mr Barkat stated that he found the persons with whom he spoke "well informed and very much aware of our concern for economic and social development." He indicated that Kuwait will finance an economic project relating to port development. This project which is to be financed by the Kuwaiti Development Fund in the form of a long term loan offered in very advantageous conditions, aims at implementing a certain number of improvements in the services of the port of Djibouti to restore vitality to this primordial economic sector; thus the port, whose status will soon be that of an autonomous port, will be equipped with a container terminal.

He also indicated that the Kuwaiti Government, has agreed to finance, in the form of a gift, a social project concerning the most disadvantaged sections of the Djibouti population, in the shape of the building of several hundred welfare residences.

Finally the prime minister indicated that the Kuwaiti government is prepared to supply to the Djibouti Republic its hydrocarbon needs, and high officials of the Kuwaiti Oil Ministry will soon be visiting Djibouti to discuss with the Djibouti authorities the modalities of the cooperation in this sector. In conclusion, we may mention that Kuwait is already financing the implementation of a dairy project in Djibouti which is to be inaugurated very shortly. The call for consultation bids will be sent by the first week of November and a mixed Kuwaiti-Djibouti commission will proceed to study the bids. The consultant appointed will be assigned to prepare a detailed technical study of the files and to launch a call for bids from construction companies and to follow up the project.

## EQUATORIAL GUINEA

### BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH UDEAC DISCUSSED--Equatorial Guinea is studying the aspects which could contribute to its admission within the customs and economic union of Central Africa (UDEAC), the first vice president and minister of foreign affairs of Equatorial Guinea, Mr Florencio Maye Ela stated on Monday night. Mr Maye Ela, who is leading his country's delegation to the meeting of the Cameroon-Equatorial Guinea joint commission in the Cameroonian capital, added "we are bound to cooperate with the UDEAC," while speaking to journalists after his audience with President Ahmadou Ahidjo. The UDEAC, it will be recalled, comprises the Central African Republic, Congo, Gabon and Cameroon. The Equatorial Guinea first vice president also stated that his country had broken ties with the POLISARIO Front after the fall of the Dictator Francois Macias, because it did not find any solid basis for maintaining its relations with that movement. It is no secret to anyone that my country has very good relations with Morocco, he added. [Text] [ABO41001 Paris AFP in French 0858 GMT 4 Nov 80]

CSO: 4400



## SOCIALIST PRODUCERS' VILLAGE BEING BUILT FOR 500 PEOPLE

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 26 Oct 80 pp 1, 6

[Text]

ASSELA (ENA) — A socialist producers village with an intake capacity of 500 peasants and a water reservoir are being constructed at a point 40 kms West of here at a cost of 500,000 Birr.

The village will take in peasants drawn from 10 peasants' associations in the vicinity and 176 of these are already deployed on the farm. Comrade Takele Guebre, Deputy General Manager of the Arsi Rural Development Agency, said another 2,500 dependents of the peasant producers will be accommodated on the 2,000 hectare project. He said 128 dwelling units have already been constructed with plans for putting up another 42 units.

Each peasant member will have a self-sufficient home costing an estimated 1,145 Birr each. A grain warehouse costing 10,000 Birr has been

already built and there are plans to build a school, a kindergarten, an assembly hall, a market stall as well as a health station and a central revolution square.

The Arsi rural development agency helped the newly settled community by plasing 90 per cent of the total farm savings under cultivation. Crops to be harvested include wheat, barley and peas and beans.

Apart from the 1,000 hectares allotted for farming, 480 hectares will be used for pasture, 20 hectares for irrigation, 100 hectares for afforestation, 80 hectares for housing construction, and 320 hectares for various other uses.

The 80,000 cubic metre water reservoir is in the meantime nearing completion. The 56,452 Birr project is being built 15 kms from the village.

## ETHIOPIA

### BRIEFS

**GDR YOUTH BRIGADE**--Addis Ababa (ENA)--A group of the Free German Youth (FDJ), named after the renowned late Comrade Werner Lamberz, arrived here yesterday from the German Democratic Republic (GDR) for a ten-week voluntary work campaign in Socialist Ethiopia. This is the second batch to come to Ethiopia on a working campaign as an expression of the solidarity of the GDR youth with the Ethiopian People's Revolution. The 21-member brigade which arrived yesterday will be deployed in the maintenance of agricultural machinery and the harvest campaign in rural areas. The group consists of experts in the maintenance of harvest combiners and tractors, of whom some have already been in Ethiopia with the previous batch. [Excerpt] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 22 Oct 80 p 3]

**NEW PLACE NAMES**--Addis Ababa (ENA)--The Ministry of Interior announced that Robbe had become the new capital of Ticho province and that the district of Sherka had become part of Chilalo province, both in Arssi region. The change of the former provincial capital of Ticho was prompted because of the geographical position of the town that renders it unsuitable for development. Besides the town was relatively far from the other districts of the province. The district of Sherka was incorporated as part of Chilalo also because of the terrain in the district which proved difficult for the construction of roads that can readily be connected with other districts and the provincial capital of Ticho. The change was made in answer to the persistent appeal of the local populace and with the approval of the Council of Ministers, it was learnt. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 24 Oct 80 p 3]

CSO: 4420

## EDITORIAL ADVOCATES STRENGTHENING OF CHIEFS' AUTHORITY

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 24 Oct 80 p 6

[Editorial: "Chiefs Are a Vehicle for Growth"]

[Text] It is fitting that 45 chiefs were awarded the "Head of State's Commendation". It is fitting, not only because for too long have many people taken chiefs for granted and, as a result, the office of the chief has not only lost influence, but it has become fashionable to throw mud at it, particularly by politicians who argue, wrongly, that in independent Kenya they should always have the last say in all matters at the local level.

The decline of the office of the chief started in the middle of the Sixties, when a lot of national politicians sought to get what they considered "colonial stooges" fired.

Many of the very experienced chiefs who had made the transition from the colonial period were fired at that time, not because they had committed any crime against the Government of independent Kenya or its people, but simply because they did not take sides in the conflicting politics of the time. Many had been trained in the colonial tradition, which, rightly, insisted that chiefs should not take sides in politics since this impaired their objectivity and, therefore, their ability to act as the most important mediators between the people and the Government.

Their role as the initiators of development at the local level would have been seriously compromised if they accommodated the politics. Although this negative impact of the extensive retirements was quickly understood by Government, the damage had already been done. It is believed that some politicians had already got some political activists appointed chiefs and they wrought havoc in the service until they were retired.

It was not until much later that the office began to attract some good candidates. In the honours list, there are both chiefs from the colonial period, who did not get swept under, and others who have been recruited since the Sixties.

The office of the chief should be concerned primarily with development. Of the 45 who were honoured, it is encouraging that 31 were specifically cited for their contribution to development. Within the category of development, the most common reason for the citation was involvement in organising educational Harambee, followed by water projects and cattle dips.

The second major category of awards was security. In some of the outlying locations in North-Eastern, Eastern and Rift Valley provinces, some chiefs have been bearing the brunt of the fight against Shifta and Ngorokos.

Lives have been lost in the process and it is commendable that some of the chiefs have defended the country so honourably. Their example is worth emulating by the rest of the country.

Some four chiefs have been ahead of the rest of the country in enforcing soil conservation and afforestation programmes. It is now recognised that the country will have to put more effort into the conservation of the soil and the forests. The chiefs who have been so honoured should serve as examples to the other chiefs to intensify their activities in this extremely important area of national concern.

The wananchi should also become interested in the problem of conservation and help the chiefs expand the programmes. The war on smuggling and illegal brewing was the basis for the citations of seven chiefs. When such breweries were banned, the country gave very vocal support to the Presidential ban.

Yet in many areas we find that illicit breweries are back in business and are flourishing. Many chiefs know this, yet they have not done anything about it. This practice should end, since unlimited drinking not only destroys the health of the drunks, but causes uncalculable loss to the society which must carry the weight of the ignored and underfed families of those who squander their money on liquor.

It is healthy when a country honours those who do not stay in the public limelight but who make significant contributions to our collective well-being. Their dedication and devotion should be emulated by the rest of us who are made of more base material.

Of all the Government officials, none has closer contact with the wananchi than the chief. He is, therefore, the most important person to make the people understand Government policies as well as letting the authorities know the feeling of wananchi about any Government project.

Mr. Moi's decision to give awards to 45 out of a total of 762 chiefs in the country is a clear indication that he follows their activities closely and knows those devoted to the hard task of spreading the Government gospel to the people.

Presently, the country is going through very important political changes. Of their own free will, the leaders have, for example, decided to do away with all tribal organisations or associations, which tend to divide the people along petty political groupings.

In making sure that the people will truly be united, the chiefs will have a very important role to play in future, making sure that no secret night political meetings take place in their areas without their knowledge. May be the best way for chiefs to work for national unity is for them not to belong to any parochial political groupings, and to make sure that such groupings do not exist here in Kenya.

## IRAQ ASSURES KENYA OF OIL

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 23 Oct 80 p 3

[Text]

IRAQ will soon supply oil directly to Kenya despite the current Gulf war.

This was said yesterday at a Nairobi press conference by visiting Iraqi Minister of State Hasham A'grawi.

"The Government and the people of Kenya can rest assured that the agreement still stands and, in fact it will soon be implemented," he said.

The Minister is in Kenya to deliver a personal message from Iraqi President Saddam Hussein to President Moi.

He said he was satisfied that President Moi and the Government "now fully understand the war situation".

He recalled that President Moi had recently appealed to the two countries to observe a ceasefire during Idd ul Haj.

The Minister said the Kenyan Head of State had "in fact earlier sent his personal message to President Hussein, but due to poor communication it was not delivered."

He said the message was sent with Minister of State Nicholas Biwott.

Mr. A'grawi gave the background to the war, blaming it on Iran, which, for a long time, "has been carrying out aggressive attitudes within the Iraqi borders."

He said the war broke out when Iran bombed an Iraqi shipping yard and destroyed several Iraqi ships.

After the press conference, Assistant Foreign Affairs Minister Kamwathi Muriu said Kenya wanted an immediate ceasefire and a just solution to end the conflict.

Mr. A'grawi and his delegation arrived in Kenya on Wednesday afternoon. They spent almost the whole of yesterday touring coffee farms. Iraq buys a substantial amount of coffee and tea from Kenya.

The delegation leaves Kenya this morning.

Moi appeals to Iran, Iraq — Back Page.

CSO: 4420

# POOR CROPS CONTRIBUTE TO KENYA'S ECONOMIC WOES

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 24 Oct 80 p 36

[Text] The bumper maize harvest predicted earlier this year has not materialised. Only a small improvement over the 1979 production is expected.

This was revealed by Planning Minister Zachary Onyonka in his half-yearly economic survey, released yesterday.

He explained that poor weather in late August and September led to crop failure in certain Rift Valley areas and this had reduced the expected harvest.

The forecast for maize production was based on surveys conducted in July and August.

Kenya would also be badly hit by the world economic recession next year because of high oil prices accompanied by low prices for coffee and tea.

There were indications, said Dr. Onyonka, that next year could be more difficult than this had been.

Addressing the Press, he pointed out that in Kenya, petroleum prices had more than doubled since May last year and that it would cost twice as much to import crude oil this year for the same quantity as last year.

The Minister said that, developed and non-oil producing countries had to anticipate continuing serious balance of payment difficulties in 1981 because of the high petroleum prices.

He said deceleration of growth in the Kenya economy, which started late in 1978, persisted in 1979 and had spilled over into 1980.

The continuing drought conditions had adversely affected the volume of agricultural output especially tea, cereals, dairy and livestock products.

The Minister said that, although coffee production was expected to increase by 20 per cent, coffee prices were on the decrease in world markets.

Tea prices, he added, had been more stable this year than last but the production of tea was forecast to fall sharply by 22 per cent because of poor rainfall.

On the manufacturing sector Dr. Onyonka said the rationing of electricity in the early part of the year had affected production.

On building and construction, he said that, during the first eight months of 1980, the number of plans approved by the Nairobi City Council fell by 6.3 per cent from 1,976 to 1,909 while their value increased by 17 per cent.

On consumer prices, the Minister said a cost of living rise of 12.7 per cent had been recorded between August 1979 and August 1980 and the rate of inflation was expected to increase further before the end of the year.--KNA

CSO: 4420



## BRIEFS

**MINERALS SEARCH--**A Sh. 20-million geological mapping and mineral exploration project has been launched to cover Samburu and Marsabit districts. Environment and Natural Resources Minister Andrew Omba said this yesterday while signing an agreement of cooperation with the British Government who will finance a part of the cost. Mr. Omba said the Kenya Government had received a Sh. 10.6m grant from the British. It covers technical aspects of the project. He said the British would also provide four geologists and a cartographer to give Kenyan counterparts on-the-job training while the mapping and exploration goes on. The grant also covers post-graduate training for Kenyans, and the provision of four Land-Rovers, station wagon and a four-wheel drive truck. The Minister said the area to be mapped covered over 100,000 sq. km. in north-central Kenya. Mr. Omba signed for the Kenyan Government while the British High Commissioner to Kenya. Mr. John Williams signed for his government. Mr. Williams said the British Government was delighted to be involved with the project, realising how much economic benefit Kenya stood to reap from the project's successful completion. The project hopes to identify commercially viable sources of such minerals as chromium, nickel, fluorspar and vermiculite. The ceremony was witnessed by Assistant Minister Haji Adicharreh, deputy secretary J. Kiio, chief mining engineer C.Y.O. Owayo and Mr. H.B. Agoya of the Treasury. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 23 Oct 80 p 4]

**ENVOY RECALLED--**The Kenyan High Commissioner in Kampala and his staff have been recalled due to worsening insecurity. This was said in Parliament yesterday by Foreign Minister Robert Ouko. He was replying to a question from Kitutu East MP Abuya Abuya. Dr. Ouko explained that following the collapse of the East African Community, the Nyayo Government had decided to establish a High Commission in Kampala. He said while accommodation was being sought, problems started in Uganda. The Government then thought it wise to recall the diplomatic staff for security reasons. The High Commissioner and his staff will stay in Nairobi until a suitable office and accommodation are found. Dr. Ouko assured the House that Kenya would not be used as a platform for hostile propaganda against foreign governments. "This is because Kenya believes in good neighbourliness and that is why the Kampala High Commission was established." [Excerpt] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 23 Oct 80 p 1]

## DOE ISSUES FIVE-POINT ORDER REGARDING BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION

Monrovia THE REDEEMER in English 28 Oct 80 p 3

(Text) Head of State M/Sgt. Samuel K. Doe has advanced five points for the proper implementation of the budget for fiscal year 1980/81 in Executive Order Number 15, issued here on Wednesday, October 22, 1980.

The Ordinance deals with a request for additional funding, payment of utility bills, allotments, expenditure control and budgetary transfers.

Under request for additional funding, M/Sgt. Doe said "due to the present deficit in the Budget for fiscal 1980/81", and Government's commitment to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to hold the overall deficit at \$75M, all ministries and agencies are directed to desist from requesting additional funding.

He said that no request for additional funding should go to him or to the Budget Bureau since in fact there were no reserve accounts in the Budget from which such fundings could be provided.

On the payment of utility bills, the ordinance directed all Ministries and Agencies to submit breakdowns of their utility appropriations including electricity, water and Sewer and Broadcasting to the Budget Bureau and the Ministry of Finance.

Ministries and Agencies are also asked to attach their quarterly allotment requests, vouchers representing quarterly advance payments of their utility bills when submitting their breakdowns to the Finance Ministry.

The ordinance said such payments would be charged to each agency's account to ensure that public corporations remained viable.

There would be strict control of expenditures by allotments of budgetary appropriation for each ministry or agency of government for each budgetary item, the ordinance said.

It said such allotments shall be issued quarterly in advance, based on the allotment ceiling communicated to the Director of Budget by the Ministry of Finance prepared on the basis of cash projections.

Under the allotment scheme, the budget director would circulate a list of conditions that must be fulfilled prior to the issuance of allotments.

Requests for allotments for development expenditure would be made through the Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs, after consultation with the concerned agency or ministry under the scheme, said the ordinance.

The ordinance said under no circumstances would expenditures exceed allotments.

It said each agency of government would keep adequate records of accounts, expenditures and balance of allotments or appropriations, and shall under no condition institute expenditure in excess of its allotments or appropriations.

Officials of government are absolutely forbidden to incur obligations on behalf government unless the expenditure concerned is provided for in approved appropriations.

Any official who violates this order will be dismissed from office and prosecuted for misfeasance, the Ordinance added.

The AD Hoc Budget Committee, comprising the Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Affairs, the Budget Director and Auditor General, which meets monthly, would review instances of extra-budgetary expenditure and report findings to the Head of State.

Under the expenditure control scheme, all ministries and agencies of Government, excluding the armed forces and the Security Service, are directed to present lists of names of personnel occupying the positions in the budget for fiscal 1980/81 to the Bureau.

Ordinance No. 15 said prior approval must be obtained from the Budget Bureau and the Civil Service Agency for the change in payroll status of any employee, and that the Ministry of Finance would not authorize payments except the change is accompanied by a properly executed personnel action notice.

Ordinance 15 said agencies of government could flexibly operate within major codes of the current budget in the absence of budgetary transfer.

It, however, said spelt out minor codes including rents, utilities, drugs, medical materials and supplies, food

supplies to schools and hospitals, gasoline and medical equipment are to remain intact because of their contractual nature.

In the event of a need to use funds from one major code to another, such request must be made to the Budget Bureau for disposition through a budgetary transfer after thorough analysis and scrutiny, the Ordinance said.

The Ordinance stressed that no unused salaries would be considered as savings for transfer to other areas of expenditure because of the overall deficit of \$75M, which includes the uncovered gap of \$25.7M in the Budget.

Therefore, it said, transfers from one major code to another should not be encouraged.

However, where the budgetary transfers are considered essential, the requests should be made in writing to the Director of the Budget by the head of the ministry or agency concerned for preparation by the Budget Bureau.

The Budget Bureau would analyze the request and recommend it for the approval of the Minister of Finance if found necessary, the Ordinance 15 concluded.

GOVERNOR'S CHARGES OF PRC HARASSMENT OF CITIZENS REFUTED

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 27 Oct 80 p 3

[Text]

Armed Forces Deputy Commanding General, Col. Larry W. Borteh, has refuted allegations by the Governor of New Krutown, Francis Kloh Fukah that the citizens of the borough were being harassed by some senior members of the PRC.

Speaking to newsmen on Friday Col. Borteh said Governor Fukah's statement was false, baseless and aimed at discrediting the image of the PRC.

Governor Fukah had alleged that some senior PRC members were in the constant habit of visiting new Krutown at night and beating and insulting the people without any justifiable reason.

Refuting the allegation, Col. Borteh said the PRC stood for justice, and fair-play, and it respected constituted authority.

"Its members would do nothing contrary to the aims

and objectives of the revolution", Col. Borteh said.

He said the Governor's refusal to disclose the names of the council members involved, indicated that his statement had no grounds.

Col. Borteh also refuted allegation by Mr. Fukah that two senior PRC members had stormed his office, demanding deeds they claimed belonged to the former governor of the borough, John Naklen.

Col. Borteh said there were reports that Mr. Fukah was in fact in the habit of changing individuals fees for deeds.

The Deputy Commanding General then appealed to Governor Fukah to desist from such acts as land deeds registration was to be carried out only by the Ministry of Lands and Mines.

-LINA-

TWP CHAIRMAN'S WIFE RELEASED FROM HOUSE ARREST

Monrovia THE REDEEMER in English 30 Oct 80 p 1

[Article by George Khoryama]

[Text]

THE Government of the People's Redemption Council (PRC) on Monday, released from house arrest Mrs. Evelyn Townsend, wife of the late chairman of the defunct True Whig Party, E. Reginald.

Mrs. Townsend's freedom brings to six the number of those freed from house arrest in the course of the six-month old government of the People's Redemption Council.

Those already released from house arrest were members of the Tolbert's family including Mrs. Victoria A. Tolbert and three of her daughters: — Evelyn Tolbert-Richardson, Willie-Mae Tolbert King, and Wilhemina Tolbert-Holder.

Also released was the former in-law of

deposed President William R. Tolbert, Mrs. Carmena Pierre Tolbert Doe.

Head of State M/Sgt. Samuel K. Doe, in a written directive, said that Mrs. Townsend, who was placed under house arrest since the dawn of the April 12 revolution, be free to move about in the country without molestation.

Upon that executive order, the Commander of the Camp Schiefflin military detachment promptly released Mrs. Townsend.

In a message to M/Sgt. Doe, Mrs. Townsend expressed sentiments of appreciation for the compassion shown for her, and she promised to contribute her best towards the development of the nation.

## DOE THREATENS FOOTBALL TEAM WITH JAIL FOR POOR PERFORMANCE

Monrovia THE REDEEMER in English 29 Oct 80 pp 1, 6

[Excerpt]

**MASTER.** Sergeant Samuel K. Doe said yesterday that members of the Lone Star, the National Football Team, will go to jail if they perform poorly in any international match.

The Head of State and Chairman of the PRC said that as long as he remains Head of State, he would not like to see the Lone Star defeated in any international encounter.

The Lone Star drew one-all with the national team of Mali on Saturday in a friendly match. The odds were against the Malian side, but the home-stars failed miserably to take advantage.

The Liberia News Agency - (LINA) quoted the Liberian Leader as saying: "My reason for identifying with the National Team at all times is to demonstrate my interest in the development of sports in Liberia."

Since the inception of the April 12 Revolution, Sergeant Doe and other members of the PRC and the Cabinet, including Vice Head of State Weh Syen, Commanding General Quiwonkpa and Planning and Economic Affairs Minister Tipoteh, have at one time or another actively participated in football matches at the Antoinette Tubman Stadium as a means of beefing up sports in the country.

The Master Sergeant told sportsmen and sports authorities yesterday that sports should not be given "scanty attention."

He made these statements at the Ministry of Labour, Youth and Sports where he had gone to look into the cause of the one-all draw with the Malian national team on Saturday.

The Head of State said since members of the Lone Star are on the Government's payroll, they must devote their time practising.

He also said that those players doing part-time jobs should be excused by their employers to enable them to practise.

He directed Labour, Youth and Sports Minister Fred Blay to find means of sending for all former Lone Star players who are doing undergraduate studies abroad.



## MINISTER NOTES EFFECTS OF OIL PRICE INCREASES ON ECONOMY

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 27 Oct 80 p 8

[Text]

Oil prices are likely to go up some more because of the effects of the Iraqi-Iranian War.

Explaining why this is so, Planning and Economic Affairs Minister, Dr. Togba-Nah Tipoteh, said that among other things, oil fields have been destroyed and/or crippled.

The oil prices decisions made recently by OPEC (Organization of Oil Exporting Countries) are further indications of the likelihood of oil prices to be increased.

Dr. Tipoteh said that at this time when the Government, under the leadership of M/Sgt. Samuel K. Doe, has undertaken the onerous task of national reconstruction, it becomes imperative for the people of Liberia to be appraised of this important commodity and its consequences and effects not only on us, but also on all peoples throughout the world. He noted that over the years and around the world, oil prices have always been and are still set by the OPEC countries, majority of

whom lie in the Persian Gulf area where the largest supply of oil comes from daily.

The following are further explanations given by Dr. Tipoteh:

As known, whenever there is an increase in the price of oil, there is an increase in our daily spending due to the multiplier effect which the uses and by-products of oil have on us.

If we take a look at the current situation facing us now, we will find that the world is faced with a veritable time-bomb in the "Gulf" - The war between Iran and Iraq in the Persian Gulf. These two countries alone were exporting over 3,000,000 barrels of crude oil per day up to July this year.

Despite the fact that there has been recent increases by OPEC, just the other day Kuwait increased its price by \$2.00 per barrel unilaterally and it is expected that the other OPEC members will follow suit very soon - and for many reasons. The area from the Gulf of Oman through the



Strait of Hormuz to the Persian Gulf is the most volatile area in the world today.

As a direct result of this war, many of the shipping companies have either refused to send their ships back to the Gulf or refused to send them at all.

For those who take the risk in sending their ships, the costs are absolutely astronomical as a result of the unavoidable adverse direct costs such as: Payment of war risk bonuses to attract those who are prepared to go; increases in ocean freight rates; hikes in marine insurance coverage which is up about 5-6 times over the current price, the accumulation of these variables are passed on to the buyers/sellers and consequently in the long run to the ultimate

user - the consumer.

Every nation in the world is affected by this very severe crisis today, and at the moment, there is no ready solution in light.

Liberia is, as compared to other West African and African countries, rather fortunate when it comes to the prices of petroleum products

It has practically the lowest prices for these products in the area. But with Iraqi-Iranian War, the American hostages in Iran, an uneasy peace in the Middle East, the uncertainty of American Politics until the outcome of the Presidential elections in November, it is hoped that prices will roll back or hold constant.

Such thoughts tend to be wishful thinking and quite illogical. But, then what do we look forward to?

CSO: 4420

## **LIBERIA**

### **BRIEFS**

**OPEC LOAN FOR POWER PROJECT**--The Liberian Government has signed a 5 million-dollar loan agreement with the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) Fund in Vienna, Austria, to finance the Bushrod Island power extension project of the Liberia Electricity Corporation. In a telegram message to Head of State Doe, Finance Minister Perry Zulu, who signed for the Liberian Government, said he was also holding talks with the Fund's executives for assistance, particularly in support of Liberia's balance of payments and liquidity deficits.--LINA [Text] [Monrovia THE REDEEMER in English 30 Oct 80 p 2]

**OIL PRICE STABILIZATION FUND**--A recommendation has been made for the Liberia Petroleum Refining Company to set up a price stabilization fund to subsidize future increases in the price of petroleum products on the local market. The recommendation was made by the PRC [People's Redemption Council] committee on commerce, industry and transportation in a memorandum to Head of State Doe yesterday. The memorandum resulted from a result by the head of state that the PRC committee on commerce should submit to him its observations on the current gasoline situation and the \$2 a barrel increase in Saudi Arabia's crude oil. In the memorandum, the committee noted that the recent increase of petroleum was due to the increase in the price of crude oil by a prominent company in Saudi Arabia which supplies the Liberian refinery with oil. [Excerpt] [AB042206 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 4 Nov 80]

**AGREEMENT WITH FRG**--Official documents committing Liberia and the Federal Republic of Germany to a 2-year economic cooperation agreement have been signed between the two countries. Under the cooperation agreement the German Government will provide \$25 million in technical financial assistance to the Liberian Government for a scheduled development program. Disclosing this today at a press briefing, planning and economic affairs minister, Dr Togba Nah-Tipoteh said the money would be paid in 30 years with a 10 year grace period at 2 percent interest. [Excerpt] [Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 4 Nov 80 AB]

CSO: 4420

## FJKM MEETS TO DEFINE ROLE, POSITION OF CHURCH

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 12 Sep 80 pp 1, 2

[Article by R. J. A.: "Seventh General Synod of FJKM Opens in Arivonimamo. Role and Position of the Church in Present Day Society"]

[Text] To preach Christ, Strength and Wisdom of God: it is under this very important topic drawn from the letter of the apostle Paul to the Corinthians that the Seventh General Synod of the FJKM [Federation of Churches of Jesus Christ in Madagascar started its meeting yesterday in Arivonimamo to try to define once more the role and position of the Church in present day society, which wishes to be fair and equitable within the framework of the Malagasy socialist revolution.

In fact, more than 300 delegates representing the regional synods of the six regions are participating in this general synod, which is held every 2 years in a different location. The meeting allows the participants to better specify the problems that the Church is running into in its commitment and its will to better serve its fellow man while preaching the "good news" of He who brought it to the world.

This commitment of the Church is becoming increasingly important at this time when one speaks a great deal about the resemblance of the goals of religion to those of socialism in creating a new society of justice and equity. President Didier Ratsiraka in person upheld this concept during a very worthwhile interview that he granted to political reporters from Antenna 2 French television in Paris only a few days ago. To explain the Church's commitment to the progress of the development of man, and of all men, the chief of state also recalled on this occasion the orthodoxy of the "communism ahead of its time" of the first Church, which had placed its possessions among the people and that no one was poor within it (Acts of the Apostles: chapter 5, verses 30-35).

Since the general synod is the highest body of the FJKM, it allows everyone to publicly report what was done and what is still not among the propositions accepted during the previous synods. It is also an opportunity for the faithful who represent their parishes to ponder over the actions that still remain to be accomplished in the light of these reports that mark an important general assembly of this type. The topic chosen for each synod shows the strong resolve of the FJKM to move ahead --always ahead--in achieving its "share of servitude," to again use the word dear to the apostle Paul in his letters to the first Christians of his time.

May the general synod that is being held in Arivonimamo contribute to the country's development within the framework of this solemn commitment of the Church (FJKM) to "preach--as did the apostle Paul--Christ, Strength and Wisdom of God," despite the difficulties and other obstacles inherent in any act of liberation. And may it, together with the socialist revolution, build the new society.

## REPORT ON VITM IDEOLOGICAL RENEWAL PROGRAM

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 6 Sep 80 pp 1, 7

[Article by R. J. Antananarivo: "Ideological Activities at VITM"]

[Text] The Toliary region was recently visited by the politbureau, Vonjy Iray Tay Mivaky [VITM]. In fact, Ambovombe Androy was the rallying point for all the southern partisans to attend and participate in the ideological training session for leaders presided over by the CSR [Supreme Revolutionary Council] head Razanabahiny Marojama, accompanied by Jean Desire Etono, Andre Fenomila, B. Rasolo-maranantsoa, elected VITM members led by the president of the permanent committee of the Toliary region.... This training session, the second of its type this year brought together around the Vonjy leader, Dr M. Razanabahiny, a large crowd and achieved a strong success. The basic aim is to equip ideologically, to train and educate the leaders politically and technically, in short to "instruct the instructors" so that they can properly take up their responsibilities, clear up public opinion, reassure the public of the revolution's certain triumph and really be good soldiers in the service of the RSM [Malagasy Socialist Revolution].

The national president, with his usual zest, for 3 days then threw himself into an ideological sensitizing session. After having explained the constitution and defined Malagasy socialism, he expanded on the general policies of his party, whose basic objective is:

--To see all his countrymen united and interdependent, without which no progress is possible.

--To promote the specific characteristics of the Malagasy people: ideology, thinking and behavior in the Malagasy style, in a word "Malagasy essence." The VITM party leader cited some proverbs already embraced by our forefathers to explain his subject: "Ny mita-betsy lanin'ny ramba. Akanga maro tsy vakin'anboa..." [translation unknown] He emphasized above all national unity.

--Unity of all the Malagasy people.

--Unity and militant solidarity of all the revolutionary groups affiliated with the FNDR [National Front for the Defense of the Revolution]. "The political passions--passions of class, race, nationality--are of all passions those which are most divisive," Razanabahiny said resolutely. "This is why we, the Vonjy, determined to build a new free and independent life, to follow the policies developed by President Didier Ratsiraka, we are carrying out the duty of preaching national unity, the pledge of true progress in the socialist path that we have chosen," he added.

--Finally, solidarity with our progressive brothers throughout the world.

After having spoken about the party structures (the various hierarchies), about its "methodology" (the meetings, their methods), about party discipline (principle of people's justice) and about financial matters, Razanabahiny gave the floor to a member of the technical bureau, Andre Fenonila, who explained what we must know about the elections (with supporting concrete examples). Then the representatives of the national bureau of women and young persons also participated in this sensitizing session to better and more profitably train the instructors of the Toliary region VITM.

Finally, after the "question and discussion period," national president Razanabahiny Marojana outlined the qualities that the good militant should acquire, the true revolutionary aware of his duties, "the true apostle" in the service of the people and of the nation. And he extended advice to all the trainees; he launched an appeal for Madagascar to be one and indivisible, and the ordinary people productive for the ultimate triumph of the RSM. Dr Razanabahiny concluded, with his usual spirit, "May the Vonjy militants never be struck by these three serious diseases with their shrill tendencies: the verbosity bug, the demagoguery bug and the complexity bug, in short (none of this wordiness, just move right away to actions, work and dare to apply in practice what one has learned theoretically for the best development of our revolution, under the guidance of comrade President Didier Ratsiraka)."

#### Towards A Provincial Training Session for VITM Women

After having made a detour to Tolagnaro and Tsihombe..., the VITM's No 1 man returned to Antananarivo, last Sunday, with his wife, Yvonne Razanabahiny, honorary president of the women union, enhanced by his presence the lunch concert organized by the women of the central committee, led by their general secretary Monique Andrianaivo. The large reception hall of the Ivato INPF proved too small to hold the several hundred guests. Mrs Andrianaivo, the first leader of the VITM women, explained the objective of this political meeting. The day's receipts will be directly deposited into the central committee's treasury to better organize the large provincial training session for women that will take place in Antananarivo on 12, 13 and 14 September, and in which hundreds of militants from all over the region will take part. In his talk, CSR head Razanabahiny congratulated the women of the central committee on their activities and emphasized the importance of this training session--ideological, of course--for which reasons he entrusted the officers of the central committee with taking charge of it. Mrs Yvonne Razanabahiny appealed to her militant sisters with advice for this training session to be successful.

The family meal took place in a relaxed and warm atmosphere and with a background of well-appreciated music, interspersed from time to time with sales of products and folkloric dances performed by the Fela-Tatamo troop of Andraisora.

In conclusion, we point out that the minister of Public Offices, Dr Celestin Radio, accompanied by Jean Desire Etono, W. Andriamandrantoa, members of the cabinet, as well as Mr Telanosy, secretary general of the SMM (a union affiliated with the VITM) also presided over this union's training session, which was held in the capital of the Betsileo country....



## REPORT ON ARMY'S ROLE IN DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 13 Sep 80 pp 1, 5

[Article: "FAP [People's Armed Forces] and Development: Complete Review of Military Projects Made by the Prime Minister, Colonel D. Rakotoarijaona"]

[Text] To make a complete review of FAP development projects, the Prime Minister, Col Desire Rakotoarijaona (in uniform) went yesterday morning to Tsimbazaza, to open the meeting of the Military Development Committee whose second regular session for 1980 is beginning....

Faithful to the Red Book and to the policy set down by President Didier Ratsiraka, leader of the Malagasy socialist revolution and commander in chief of the army, Chief of Government Rakotoarijaona made a speech that omitted nothing and that shows that our FAP perfectly handles the double mission that is entrusted to it: defense of the country's territorial integrity, the maintenance of social peace on the one hand, and fighting against underdevelopment on the other hand.

You will read below the ANTA ("Tanatra" National Information Agency) report and on page 5 the prime minister's whole speech in Malagasy.

Antananarivo. The second regular session of the Military Development Committee (CMD) for the current year of 1980 began yesterday morning at the Palace of the People's National Assembly in Tsimbazaza. The opening ceremonies were marked by two speeches made in succession by the president of this fifth establishment of the RDM [Democratic Republic of Madagascar], Col Edouard Rabeony and the prime minister, chief of the government, Col Desire Rakotoarijaona, who was representing the chief of state. The various state institutions contributed to the rest of the representatives at this ceremony: ANP [National Popular Assembly], CSR [Supreme Revolutionary Council], Government, HCC and decentralized collectives from the Antananarivo region.

### The Malagasies Do Not Consume Enough Fish

After reading namely the convocation decree and the order of the day of this second session, CMD president Colonel Rabeony first emphasized that after celebrating with splendor the fifth anniversary of the Malagasy socialist revolution,

the battle continues, because there is still a lot to be done. Speaking then of the various points of the order of the day, Rabeony made clear the importance of sea fishing considering the fact that Madagascar is an island and that the sea surrounding it contains a lot of riches, especially fish, which the Malagasies do not consume enough. This point, moreover, was already studied during the previous session, which shows its importance in the national economy and the socialist plan.

As for animal breeding, this field is not unknown to us, because the Malagasy people have been practicing it for a long time. But in the face of difficulties encountered in supplying meat to the people as well as to local industries, the CMD was invited to study the reasons for the small increase in bovine cattle (0.78 percent a year while the annual number of animals slaughtered has risen to 1,050,000 heads) and to thus put forward suggestions.

Before concluding, President Rabeony urged the CMD members to get to work immediately.

#### Progress in Law and Order

In his turn, Prime Minister Rakotoarijaona, after having conveyed the militant greetings of President Ratsiraka, first stated that the celebration of the fifth anniversary of the revolution and of the 20th year of the national army should stimulate our zeal in the battle that we are waging.

Colonel Rakotoarijaona then recalled the various areas that are seeing the participation of the FAP in national life: peace and law and order, social production... Thus, after having emphasized the impossibility of development without the establishment of peace, Rakotoarijaona said that since 1975 up to the present day positive progress was noted regarding peace and law and order, with the revolutionary powers having adopted the principle of dialog to solve the problems that can appear. The chief of government however deplored the continuing existence in certain regions of the island of the plague that is the theft of oxen, which practice is out of fashion in the present revolutionary age and against which efforts have already been undertaken.

Prime Minister Rakotoarijaona stated that since the start of this year the battle against thefts of oxen and bush fires has been waged jointly and that 100 million Malagasy francs are dedicated to this aim. Since May, he said, an operation known as "Danga" has been carried out through the island. It consists of sensitizing the people about the need to protect the national forest heritage from destruction on the one hand, and on the other hand to explain that using fertilizers and planting certain types of fodder, such as stylosanthe, can favorably replace a burned pasture and that, moreover, these methods provide fodder even during the cold season.

At the present time, government chief Rakotoarijaona continued, nearly 600 persons from the FAP, the Ministry of Rural Development and the land reform, as well as from "mobile divisions" are scattered in 31 fivondronana to conduct this operation.

#### The Transport Regiments

Regarding the actions of the FAP to benefit economic development, Prime Minister Rakotoarijaona first mentioned the 100,000 hectares of cultivation that OMIPRA



(Military Office for Agricultural Production) is taking care of, for a yield this year of 750 tons of rice in the husk. Operations for clearing new lands are continuing. President of the Republic Ratsiraka, supreme chief of the army, moreover gave orders to extend cultivation of coffee, clove and vanilla.

Regarding the transporting of products, Colonel Rakotoarijaona recalled the great role played by the "transport regiments" that at the start totaled only 10,000 tons and achieved 120,000 tons for the first 6 months of this year. But we still must make a great deal of effort, he emphasized, as much as production has increased this year. And before the rainy season, 25,000 tons of rice are waiting to be removed, which has led the revolutionary powers to decide to use the administration's large trucks in this wide-ranging operation. It will be the responsibility of the services holding these trucks to organize well the round trips of these vehicles in the collection centers, in such a way as not to disturb their own daily activities. We purchased 1,000 trucks from the GDR. A first lot of 130 trucks will arrive on the 20th of this month. It goes without saying that the "transport regiments" will be equipped.

But these vehicles will become damaged quite rapidly without sufficient maintenance of the roads, the prime minister said, thus mentioning the FAP's activities in road support services. Thus, besides the budget (1.132 billion Malagasy francs) allocated by the Ministry of Defense to road maintenance, an agreement providing an endowment of equipment for the military engineers was also signed. The Ministry of Public Works signed an agreement for 1.8 billion Malagasy francs to buy equipment for the maintenance of roads. Regarding social matters, chief of government Rakotoarijaona cited the participation of young persons of the National Service in the battle against the illicit raising of prices.

To do this work they went through a period of instruction. And prime minister Rakotoarijaona denounced the corrupt practices that certain offenders are attempting to use, while warning them that these practices are liable to persecution.

Before concluding with sea fishing, the government chief advocated modernization in the fields of animal raising and agriculture, in order to make concrete the passage of the Boky Mena, which aims at self-sufficiency in the 21st century. The CMD (Military Development Committee) is thus asked to study this question.

Finally, regarding sea fishing, the chief of state's representative emphasized the important place that the natural riches contained in the sea will have in our economy in the year 2000 if we succeed in utilizing them.

We recall that this second regular session of the CMD, which is an advisory body, will last 14 days.

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## BRIEFS

MACHINE FOR COTTON PRODUCTION--Twenty-seven Agricultural Field Assistants drawn from the upper land cotton growing areas in the Southern Region are attending a two-day course at Lunzu Agricultural Training Centre on maintenance and the use of a new spraying machine known as 'Water based ultra low volume spraying machine.' The course, which ends this Wednesday, has been organised by the Union Carbide Limited and Department of Agricultural Research whose officials are teaching Field Assistants how to operate and maintain the new machine. The theme of the course is 'Increase cotton production in the Region through the use of the ultra-low volume spraying machine.' A representative of Union Carbide, Mr. E. Kaunda said that it was observed that spraying is one of the main tasks in farming operations. The machine could be used easily because it was light and needed less water, less chemicals and less energy, he added. Mr. Kaunda said that the modern machine was recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture in 1972 because it was light and farmers would be able to operate it with less labour, and they would be encouraged to increase acreage of their farms. The Field Assistants would introduce the machine and encourage the farmers to use it, he added. The Field Assistants are drawn from Zomba, Mangochi, Machinga, Mwanza and Blantyre Districts.--MANA [Text] [Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 29 Oct 80 p 1]

CSO: 4420

# MACHEL STRESSES OFFICERS' RESPONSIBILITIES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Oct 80 p 1

[Excerpts] Beira, 2 Oct (from our correspondent Atanasio Dimas)--"Our officers cannot compromise with the enemy, their commitment is to the people." This was the assertion by Samora Machel, commander in chief of the FPLM (Armed Forces of Mozambique), speaking this afternoon at a ceremony in which he presided over the presentation of stripes and commissions to officers of our army.

President Machel arrived in this city late this morning. He was welcomed at the local airport by Jorge Rebelo and Mariano Matsinhe, members of the Permanent Political Committee of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee.

Speaking after the presentation of stripes and insignia to the officers, President Machel noted that, in the FPLM, the presentation of stripes and insignia is not a prize to those who took part in the armed struggle for national liberation, those who drove back the imperialist forces attacking our country or those who, even today, continue to break up the armed gangs that operate on our territory. "The presentation of commissions, stripes and insignia serves the development of the Mozambican Armed Forces," said the highest leader of the Mozambican revolution.

Machel said that our army is now strongly disciplined, that this discipline is an integral part of the lives of our officers, sergeants and soldiers, and that it was this same discipline which enabled us to rout the enemy.

"Our officers are the first to sacrifice and the last to benefit," said President Machel.

He added that the enemy the officers now graduating will have to face is more subtle; it is invisible. "Therefore," he said, "these officers will have to be incorruptible. Our enemy is now our brother who is reactionary, who is anti-FRELIMO. Our enemy is our sister, who is the prostitute we do not report," said Machel, adding at another point in his speech: "Our officer cannot be immoral; he cannot be a bum."

"Now the enemy makes your mind his base of operations. He does his writing sitting there inside your head; he bathes inside your head, and while he is bathing he [relieves himself] there in your head and it comes out your mouth," Machel explained.

"Let us be implacable; let our army be a bulwark of steel, incorruptible and combative," said the chief of state.

President Machel discussed one of the ways the army serves our people. He noted that officers should take part in the elimination of bandits in this city. He outlined a directive: "Starting now, life in Beira must change. There are a lot of bandits here. When is this going to stop? Let's feed our bayonets. Each bullet liberates each of us, while it liquidates the enemy. The people are always right. The people must be defended. In defending the people, you strengthen the policy of the party. You will be advertising by your action, in practice, the correctness of the political line of FRELIMO."

Concluding his address, President Machel said all the Mozambican people were honored by the presence at that ceremony of Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Labor Party and the People's Republic of Mozambique, leader of a brother party of FRELIMO and a brother country of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

In the evening President Machel gave a reception at one of the city's hotels for all the graduating officers and some guests. The president of Angola also attended the reception.

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## MOZAMBIQUE

### BRITAIN, SUDAN, FINLAND AMBASSADORS PRESENT CREDENTIALS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Oct 80 pp 1, 3

[Text] In ceremonies last Saturday at the Presidential Palace, ambassador-designates John Stewart of Great Britain, Kamal al-Makki of the Democratic Republic of Sudan, and Rista Kuappi of the Republic of Finland presented their credentials to Samora Moises Machel, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique. Jose Oscar Monteiro, minister of state in the presidency and deputy minister of foreign affairs, was present at the ceremony.

On that occasion, President Machel welcomed the new ambassadors and stressed the need to develop the bonds of cooperation and friendship between our country and the countries represented there.

Speaking informally during his meeting with the new British ambassador, President Machel emphasized that the People's Republic of Mozambique would make every effort necessary to establish and improve relations of cooperation between Great Britain and Mozambique. He recalled the role played by the former British ambassador in the Zimbabwean issue during the struggle for liberation of the people of Zimbabwe.

In turn, John Stewart stressed the fact that as representative of Great Britain and its people, he was prepared to help strengthen the existing relations of cooperation between the two countries.

On being received by the highest leader of the Mozambican revolution, Kamal al-Makki, ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Sudan, referred to the efforts of FRELIMO and the Mozambican people in the struggle for peace and social progress, noting Sudan's admiration for the role played by the FRELIMO Party and the Mozambican people in the struggle against imperialism. The Sudanese diplomat added that the struggle of the Mozambican people against imperialism had demonstrated to the Sudanese people Mozambique's determination to build a new society.

Responding to the Sudanese ambassador, President Machel said: "We recognize that the Sudanese and Mozambican people share a similar past. In 1978, we experienced the ardor of the Sudanese people in the OAU." President Machel stressed that the representative of the Sudanese people would receive all the necessary support from Mozambique for the establishment of good relations of cooperation and friendship between the two countries and peoples.

Rista Kauppi, the Finnish ambassador, was the last to present his credentials to President Machel. On that occasion the president referred to the ties of friendship binding the People's Republic of Mozambique to the Republic of Finland, noting the cooperation between the two countries in the areas of agriculture and construction, particularly with respect to the forestry industry.

The Finnish ambassador spoke of the steps already taken to plant forests in some zones of our country, reporting that this week he would be establishing contacts with government departments here to set up new projects to this end.

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## DOS SANTOS REPORTS ON VISIT TO GDR

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Oct 80 p 5

[Excerpts] In a press conference yesterday, Marcelino dos Santos, secretary of economic policy of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee, analyzed the importance of developing relations of friendship and cooperation among socialist countries, on a correct basis of equality, aimed at mutual reinforcement, coordination of experiences and adjustment of opinions and positions to advance the development of socialism. Dos Santos met with the press to report on the visit by a People's Assembly delegation to the German Democratic Republic. In this regard, he announced that this contact at the interparliamentary level introduces a new stage in the existing relations between our two countries.

Describing the major views and experiences garnered on this visit, the high official stressed their importance, not in the sense that we intend to transplant the experiences of other peoples to our revolution, but in the sense of reflecting on their experiences and seeing how things were when they began to build socialism and how they handled the problems facing them, since the process was basically similar to the one we are experiencing in our country.

### Interparliamentary Cooperation

The Mozambican People's Assembly delegation went to the GDR at the invitation of the People's Chamber. The visit basically centered around the various aspects of the life and function of that supreme body of government and the respective popular representatives, through which the citizens of the GDR exercise their political power, deliberate on the fundamental issues of society and government and determine how to resolve them.

Explaining how the people of the GDR exercise popular sovereignty through the medium of their deputies, dos Santos added that the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] is the directing force of the state and society in the GDR and is broadly represented in the People's Chamber, although other minority parties are represented, as well as the mass organizations.

### Other Aspects

"We also had a chance to acquaint ourselves with other aspects. One important observation was that the GDR actually constitutes the frontier between capitalism and socialism in Europe. It is, in effect, a vital bastion which is becoming increasingly strong in this open confrontation with capitalism," dos Santos added.

In this regard, the high party leader noted that the Mozambican delegation visited the gates of the border with the FRG in Berlin, where it could observe the constant threats and provocations to which the GDR is subjected by the imperialists. It also visited a concentration camp that has been turned into a monument, where the oppression, humiliation and savagery of Hitler's Nazism are evident, crimes comparable to those committed against our country by the Portuguese colonial army, when, for example, a soldier would put the muzzle of a rifle in the mouth of a child and fire it.

As dos Santos stressed, it is vital to be aware of this when we see, today, the imperialist powers refuse to allow the people to decide their own future for themselves.

In the economic area, our delegation visited factories and agricultural production zones, where they observed that agriculture is already fully socialized and there is no difference between city and country in terms of housing conditions, work, nutrition and so on.

#### Basically Like More Advanced State of Our Society

Describing the trips and meetings in Berlin, Potsdam and the district of Schwerin, dos Santos said the people of the GDR have already achieved great progress in moral and material well-being. He explained the importance of the exchange of experiences with that country.

"As we were comparing what we are doing here with what we saw there, we were often tempted to see how one thing or another would fit into our country. Not that we wish to transplant their experiences here, but, automatically, in the process of exchanging experiences we tried to look at our country, because the [German experience] is essentially the same as that of Mozambique, simply in a more advanced state of development."

The party leader added: "This desire to involve and stimulate all our people in the political and organizational offensive is really a demand that all our people take part in all the tasks of the revolution! But they should take part in such a way that the participation enables each individual to become a man of conscience, an effective citizen in this People's Republic of Mozambique. What we observed in the GDR was really this effort, with results already fully realized. The people are participating, in an organized way, in the phase of preparation, the phase of determination and the phase of implementation and control of the decisions."

As dos Santos reported, through this channel of interparliamentary exchange created between the two countries, the People's Chamber of the GDR will send a delegation of deputies to learn about the realities in our country, and a more specialized Mozambican delegation will also go to the GDR to learn in greater detail about their experience in developing cooperatives and in the entire process of rural socialization.

We could not learn and absorb all the details of this process in a single week's visit, because we were observing it in 1980. It must be remembered that the GDR began this task immediately after the war, in 1945, and it is this process that we are interested in studying in detail, so we can see how it was then, and what action they took, because they really took action," the FRELIMO Party secretary for economic policy said at another point.

The leader then referred to the brotherly warmth and hospitality with which our delegation was received in the GDR. He noted that this visit coincided with the presidential visit, which, he stressed, was a great political contribution for all of us, and one in which socialism was strengthened. Dos Santos took the opportunity to salute the People's Chamber, the president and all the people of the GDR on the occasion of the 31st anniversary of the founding of that socialist state, which was celebrated on 7 October.

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## MOZAMBIQUE

### STUDENTS IN CUBA ADDRESS MESSAGE TO MACHEL

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Oct 80 pp 1, 5

[Excerpts] Mozambican students and teachers in Cuba have sent a message to President Samora Machel, reaffirming their engagement in the struggle of this decade. Responding to a message from the chief of state, the Mozambican students praised the highest leader of the revolution "for having taken the true measure of internationalism, for having taught the people and soldiers to make Zimbabwe's struggle their own struggle."

Following is the [partial] text of the message from the students in Cuba.

It was with deep patriotic and revolutionary pride, as the children of a free and heroic people struggling for social welfare, progress and world peace, that we received the message from Your Excellency, which was a great honor for us.

Not only will it be a valuable tool in our daily work, but we sensed in [your message] the support and affection of the FRELIMO Party, the government and people of Mozambique, from which we have always benefited. We are more deeply convinced that although we are far from our Father Land we are not alone in this task of training the New Man. Our task is within the general vision of the full development of our country in the direction of advanced socialism.

In your message, Excellency, you note in detail our most significant achievements and encourage us to consolidate our victories. This fills us with happiness and commits us to struggle for higher goals. You also tell us how, side by side with the Cuban people, we must overcome the practical problems and join in raising high the banner of militant internationalism.

Your Excellency,

We deserve no personal credit for such consideration from the highest echelons of the party and government leadership, but in the knowledge that the bright future of our people rests with us, we assure you, Mr President, that we will do everything in our power to be worthy of the trust deposited in us by the FRELIMO Party, the government and people of Mozambique.

We are encouraged by the vigor and enthusiasm with which our people carried out the political and organizational offensive, against the internal enemy and against our own shortcomings, in defense of the interests of the working masses.

The offensive was necessary. The dialectic of our struggle dictates that we pass to a more advanced stage of the class struggle, in which the proletariat, using its political supremacy, violently puts down its class enemies in order to build, for the first time in history, a just society. For this very reason, the offensive is in fact a genuine Mozambican contribution to the enrichment of Marxism-Leninism.

The greatest measure of our achievements is the success of the recent sessions of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee and the People's Assembly. Fulfilling the highest aspirations of our people and synthesizing practical experiences, they made important decisions that reaffirm the irreversible nature of our revolution. We reiterate our total and unconditional support for the resolutions of the Seventh Session of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee and the Sixth Session of the People's Assembly.

We offer our best wishes for their effective implementation.

There was great international reaction to the correct, firm and decisive stand taken by the People's Republic of Mozambique at the 17th summit meeting of the OAU regarding the situation on the African continent.

To you, beloved president, our most sincere admiration for the way you have unmasked the nature of the enemy on the African continent, an enemy which assumes new shapes but is basically the same enemy as always: colonialism.

Excellency,

Your message to us was delivered by his excellency, Sr Martin Moura, ambassador of the Republic of Cuba to the People's Republic of Mozambique, at a massive political gathering attended by all the Mozambican students on this island, on the occasion of the visit of his excellency, Sr Sergio Vieira, minister governor of the Bank of Mozambique.

After the message was read at the ceremony, it was circulated to all the schools, to be studied and more deeply absorbed. At the suggestion of his excellency, the minister governor of the Bank of Mozambique, and by acclamation of all those present at the ceremony, it was decided that your message, for its honorific nature, should be kept at the school with the best performance in socialist emulation. During the emulation process, the school will lose possession of the document if it fails to remain in first place.

Beloved president,

It has been a great privilege and opportunity for us to study in Cuba. We are aware of what this means. We feel deeply that we have a great responsibility. We know that our stay here is at the cost of great sacrifice by the Cuban people, who give us the best they have of everything. We also know that our people are eagerly waiting for us to play our part in contribution to the Mozambican revolution in the very near future. For all these reasons, Your Excellency, president of the FRELIMO

Party and of the People's Republic of Mozambique, we assure you that we will not hesitate to carry out to the letter the guidelines you have drawn for us.

We will struggle on all fronts against our shortcomings, and the political offensive in our country will be our basic inspiration.

We desire excellent performance in our studies and good results in production, cultural activities, sports, etc. We shall succeed; we are convinced of this.

Beloved president

Soon you will celebrate your 47th birthday. There will be a party throughout the People's Republic of Mozambique, and all the Mozambican people will rejoice. We address to you in advance our deepest congratulations, our best wishes for a happy birthday, good health and many, many years of life!

The Struggle Continues.

6362

CSO: 4401



INFORMATION MINISTER REPORTS ON COMMUNICATIONS POLICY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Oct 80 pp 1, 6

[Speech by Jorge Regelo: "Guidelines for Improving the Work of the Party Structures"]

[Excerpts] At the close of the provincial meeting of the DTIP (Department of Ideological Work) of the FRELIMO Party, in Sofala, recently held in Beira, Jorge Rebelo delivered an address summarizing the meeting's work and charting guidelines to be applied not only to that province but to the entire party machinery. We are today publishing a summary of that speech to which we want especially to alert our readers.

Comrade Resident Minister of the Province of Sofala and member of the Permanent Political Committee,

Comrades,

After 4 days of intensive work, we have now arrived at this meeting. Throughout those 4 days we had an opportunity to go into an in-depth analysis of the work that is being done in each of the districts of this province.

We thus had an opportunity to meet with the district officers who really know their districts; when they spoke, we felt that they knew the situation. And we met other district officers who, as we were able to see for ourselves, knew their districts only through reports but had no direct and thorough knowledge themselves. And they are not capable of answering the simplest questions, questions which are not written down.

During those 4 days we analyzed the political situation in the province and the ideological work that is being done. One of our first findings was that there is still no clear concept as to what ideological work should be on the provincial level.

This definition is fundamental because, without it, we cannot do any correct work, we cannot carry out a useful and consistent effort.

We are developing some efforts in terms of training, mobilization, and propaganda--and little more. Even those efforts are not part of a general plan. We still have not correctly spelled out our priorities in training. What is indeed a priority matter here? Training individuals in the communal villages, the enterprises, the government departments, schools, and hospitals? We did not study that; we do not have the knowledge that would enable us to come up with that definition.

What I have told you regarding training is only one example. The same could be said about mobilization, about propaganda, in relation to actions in the field of education and culture.

The provincial ideological activities officers do not have an overall and thorough knowledge of their districts and towns. This is due to shortcomings in organization, it is due to quality problems in cadres who are assigned to the districts and this very often also involves a lack of sensitivity.

When we took up this problem during the meeting, we concluded that it was necessary to establish an operations room on the provincial level. We are not going to create a complicated operations room, with many maps and charts and so on. This is a sector whose job it must be to get information from the districts, to process that information, and to supply the results to the provincial management branch so that it may draft the departmental action plan for the entire province.

One problem we must take up in this province is related to the fact that it has been a favorite target of the enemy for a long time. During colonialism, we knew that Sofala was the main base of the reactionaries. Following independence, that base has not yet been completely dismantled. This is one of the main reasons why we still have so many problems and complications in that province. Sofala has been a constant target of enemy aggression--ideological aggression and also physical aggression. This inevitably creates situations requiring a rapid, profound, and effective response. Now, as a rule, we did not manage to come up with that response.

One very important point which I touched on during the discussions concerns the attitude adopted by certain district officers in relation to areas where the enemy was present physically, with weapons, in other words, the infiltrated agent of imperialism. These are areas where the enemy murdered party members, party officials, and members of the population. We saw that certain district officers developed a fear of going to those areas. They would wait for our military forces to mop up the area first before they would go there and do the necessary political work.

This is absolutely wrong.

We must remember that the entire country was occupied by the enemy at that time. Before our forces advanced into a new area, they were preceded by the political commissars who infiltrated among the various population groups, who did political work, and who prepared the people for supporting the war. That was the only way to make sure that the guerillas would have support when they came looking for it. Where this political advance work was well done, the armed struggle was an immediate success.

We must therefore use these lessons learned in the armed national liberation struggle. These lessons must be applied to areas where we still have actual operations by infiltrated bandits.

Where we do not mobilize our forces, the enemy mobilizes. Where we do not act, the enemy acts. The areas we do not occupy are occupied by the enemy. Where we do not solidly set up our political and administrative structures, the enemy will install himself, primarily the ideological enemy.

At this meeting we also saw that some party members submitted their resignation; they no longer want to be party members; they are dissatisfied. They keep talking about religion and they tell us: "I am a religious fanatic, I cannot be a party member." Now, in 1978, those people applied for party membership. At that time they said that they were not religious. We discovered the same situation regarding the polygamous individuals; at that time, they already had several wives but they did not tell us about that.

In the analysis we prepared, we asked ourselves about the reasons for these happenings. We discovered various causes. One of the causes is the idea that being a party member means having to subject oneself to very strict discipline and that any violation of this discipline implies punishment--punishment which may even lead to imprisonment. And those people tell us: "No, if this is so, it is better to get out of the party, to lead a free life, to do what I want, because this party only restricts my individual freedom."

During the discussion we saw that it was necessary to eliminate repressive methods used by many officials, primarily in the provinces. We told them that their main effort must be aimed at political work, that it must be an effort of persuasion, an effort of mobilization. But, on the party level, we sometimes do have a case where there is repression. This is why some people think that being in the party really is a dangerous thing.

We must have iron discipline; on that we are intransigent. But the method which we must pursue in party relations must be very correct; we cannot turn our party into an agency of repression.

On the other hand, however, we must also be aware that these individuals, who are dropping out of the party, are doing so because they are incapable

of accepting sacrifices. They want to have their several wives, they want to get drunk, they want to practice liberalism; and the party does not allow that. If a person wants to be a party member, he cannot behave like that. Being a party member demands sacrifices.

But on the other hand we must create conditions so that this drop-out situation, this desertion, will not be caused by the implementation of the wrong kind of methods by our party.

When we took up the question of mobilization, we found that mobilization for the sake of mobilization does not produce any effect. If mobilization is to be successful, there has to be advance work--solving the basic problems of the people. Without that, mobilization and propaganda have no effect whatsoever.

This is one condition without which mobilization has no effect at all, no matter how many slogans we come out with, such as "Long Live Marxism! Long Live Socialism!"

Another point we discussed during this meeting had to do with the brigades. This sort of thing has become a habit: when any problem arises in a certain place, we create a brigade, we order the brigade to work there for a week, and we think that the problem is solved. In reality however nothing has been resolved because this method does not enable us to become familiar with the problems in depth. We are acting like a "fire department."

The brigade method cannot work this way. The brigades are useful only as a method of creating structures which afterward will guarantee permanent work, at places of employment and residence. They are local, permanent structures which enable us to make sure that any problem that might arise in that locality will be immediately detected and solved or at least channeled toward the appropriate government agency.

Some party cells still have a tendency to become clubs because they have no connection whatsoever with the problems of the workers. Naturally, those cells are no longer accepted by all of the workers together and their action therefore is ineffective. This is another reason why our cells are inoperative--they do not go to the workers, which should be their fundamental task, in order to engage in political, ideological, and organizational work among them.

Likewise related to the problem of inoperative cells, we have the cadre problem, the cadre shortage problem. In many districts we have what is called party "collaborators" who do party work, who are busy in mobilization, propaganda, and sometimes training. They are not employed in any other place but we do not pay them.

This situation cannot go on. We must create conditions so that the individuals involved in this situation, individuals who are working in the

districts, individuals who are dedicated and have already proved themselves, may begin to draw a fixed salary. This is a priority matter above all in districts which are more subjected to enemy action and where ideological work therefore is more necessary. The province must come up with a proposal so that these cases may be covered in next year's budget.

We can draw some conclusions and draft some guidelines from the discussions and studies we conducted and I would now briefly like to list them here:

The need for staffing the agencies on the district level, particularly districts that were hit by enemy action.

As their working method, the provincial and district structures must implement correct task planning, support, and supervision methods. So far we have not had a program, complete with tasks, deadlines, and responsibilities.

We also conclude that it is necessary to reduce the number of meetings and this has to do with the large number of structures existing, for example, in the enterprises. You have the party cell with its secretariat, you have the production councils, you have the OMM [Organization of Mozambique Women], you have the OJM [Mozambique Youth Organization], and the vigilance groups, and each of these structures has a weekly meeting. This means that the officers spend much time during meetings which usually last for many, many hours. That sort of thing turns people off because they have nothing to do and they then fail to show up for meetings. This is why it is necessary to reduce the number and duration of meetings so as to give people time to rest and to have their own social and family life which will guarantee them a physical and emotional balance. If we lose that sensitivity, we are going to destroy our party; there will be no participation in the party's tasks. We must correct this way of operating so that this error will not continue.

Meetings were held between districts to study and debate specific problems and to exchange experiences. It is necessary to provide dynamic impetus for those meetings and we assigned that task to the provincial secretariat.

The provincial structures must have a thorough knowledge of the district problems. This is why we decided to create a liaison sector with the districts and it will be tied in with the operations room. It will get reports and it will process those reports so as to permit the development of our own overall efforts, our strategy.

Likewise in relation to the internal organization of the department itself, On the district level, we decided that it was necessary to concentrate our action on some fundamental sectors. For this particular phase, we identified three sectors: mobilization and propaganda, which must include issues pertaining to religion, communal villages, and health; training, which must also include education; and the culture sector which must consist of what has been our historical file. In this way we will achieve greater efficiency in our work and we will make better use of the few cadres we have.



Another guideline for the province of Sofala, springing from a more general guideline issued by the Party Central Committee, is to prepare a survey of party members who were murdered or mutilated by the Rhodesian Army or its agents.

On the basis of that survey, we must send proposals to the central structures so as to get them to pay out pensions or give those people other forms of support--or to their families, in case they are dead. The People's Assembly has already adopted an identical decision relating to the deputies who were murdered by the enemy during the elections. For the same reason, if a cell secretary, because he was a party member, is murdered by the enemy, his family must be supported. Likewise, if a party member was mutilated by the enemy, due to the fact that he was a party member, we must create conditions for his physical recovery. And if it is physically impossible for him to work, the party must give him a pension or it must retrain him.

Another guideline emerging from this meeting is that, whenever a decision has been made by a higher-level party organ, it must immediately be studied by the structures down the line, for information and implementation.

When we discussed the reports of the districts, we analyzed the mobilization problems. Mobilization implies a profound analysis before we can provide dynamic impetus for any effort.

The population must feel that mobilization is being carried out by persons who are really interested and committed to solving their problems.

In mobilization it is also necessary to take into account the habits, tastes, and customs of the population. Mobilization and propaganda, as I said, must be related to the immediate problems of the population.

As for the training sector, we saw that it was important to consolidate political study in places where it has already been accomplished and to create new centers. We must organize weekend seminars to study specific situations and to organize party activity. We must organize the correct utilization of individuals who are already taking training courses and we must assign them specific tasks and supervise their work.

Regarding education, we concluded that the party's primary mission here is to participate more actively in mobilization for literacy drives and to guide and implement the permanent supervision of these drives to make sure that they will be properly carried out.

Comrades,

I expressed much criticism during the meeting. These were necessary, correct, and fair criticisms, both regarding the reports as such, and the ideological district and provincial officers. I criticized mistakes and



shortcomings as well as irregularities which turned up in your work. The objective of criticism in our party is always constructive. It is never aimed at destroying, humiliating, or diminishing anybody; on the contrary, criticism is intended to make sure that the person criticized will become aware of his or her mistakes, will correct them, and will regain our confidence.

We are very much aware that, as a rule, our comrades do what can be done at a particular moment, under our conditions. The work which is done, generally, is very positive and gives us a guarantee that the party line is really in the process of being implemented.

This is why, in conclusion, I want to hail all participants, especially the district ideological secretaries, for the excellent work they are doing under difficult and tough conditions.

The struggle continues!

Socialism will win!

Thank you.

5058  
CSO: 4401

## MOZAMBIQUE

### DTIP OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON IDEOLOGICAL WORK

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 12 Oct 80 pp 3-4

[Excerpts] The high point in the 21st General Conference of UNESCO in Belgrade was the matter of the new international information system where two concepts on this subject were contending, it was noted yesterday by Information Minister Jose Luis Cabaco at the Mavalane airport in talking to journalists moments after his return to the country.

According to the information minister of the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique], the concept--which was advocated by the socialist and non-aligned countries--was eminently political and stressed the need for creating a new worldwide order in communications, opposing the control which the chief communications agencies have over communications throughout the world, by means of the development of national communications policies.

Minister Jose Luis Cabaco then explained this position as follows: "As we know, the current situation is extremely serious in the field of communications because of the tremendous information imbalance existing at this time. The principal news agencies exercise control over the rest of worldwide communications and are being used as a vehicle for the values of imperialism and the depersonalization of the countries of the Third World. All information coming from the socialist and nonaligned countries is processed by the big information agencies which naturally give it their own political interpretation and which slant that information to suit their political objectives. All information which the socialist and nonaligned countries receive is once again being handled by those big news agencies which impose those news reports, which they have worked out, upon our countries."

The second concept was advocated by the capitalist countries and fundamentally constituted an attempt to reduce all communications to their technological nature and thus to try in this fashion to consolidate their control over information.

The Mozambican delegation participated in the work of all committees, especially those for education, natural sciences, and exact sciences. According to the information minister, the document on education, submitted to the conference, was generally progressive and the debates took place in a satisfactory manner. Mozambique held one of the two vice chairmanships on the

education committee and the member of the Mozambican delegation, who was in charge of activities in one of those committees, earned the appreciation of the other delegates.

#### Official Visit to Yugoslavia

Upon completion of his attendance at the 21st UNESCO Conference, Jose Luis Cabaco made an official visit to Yugoslavia between 1 and 5 October in response to an invitation from that country's federation secretary of information.

In Yugoslavia, the group studied possibilities of cooperation in various fields of information.

Returning to Mozambique, Jose Luis Cabaco stopped off in Italy where he had contacts, not on the government level, with organizations in the information field.

5058

CSO: 4401

COMPLAINT ABOUT AVAILABILITY, MONOTONY OF FISH DIET

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 5 Oct 80 pp 46-47

[Article by Calane da Silva: "Eternal Mackerel"]

[Text] Although many people do not like it, mackerel is a tasty fish. Fried, grilled, in pastries or with tomato sauce, in peanut or coconut curry, it is cooked in a wide variety of ways in the most varied Mozambican households.

I like mackerel. I have eaten it in every form and with maddening frequency in the past few years. Just last week I tried a new dish: fish pudding--made with mackerel, obviously. It is prepared with milk, bread and eggs, and I can assure you it is delicious. It just so happens that I am tired of mackerel. I dream about it. I feel mackerel bones all over my body.

Mackerel has come to be an obsession at my house.

We have no time to wait in the meat line, and the answer is mackerel.

A few days ago some neighbors sent over a little "tokossado," made with mackerel, of course. They admitted that they are tired of it, too.

A friend of ours recently helped conduct the general population census in Nacala Velha and thought he would be having a respite from mackerel for a while. He was sadly mistaken. As he laughingly told us on his return, he had had 2 consecutive weeks of mackerel lunches and dinners.

Croaker, rockfish, red fish (sea fish), grouper, sword fish, shark ("tuberao"), hake, anchovy ("xidana n'kata") and even "magumba," not to mention many other species that were once commonplace in our central and even our suburban markets, have simply disappeared.

If these species show up in our cities or even coastal towns, they are sold at a speculative price--and even so they are snatched up by those who can afford it--or in such small quantity that it doesn't begin to meet the local demand.

We wanted to find out why we have to eat, again and again, cook, again and again, "our" eternal mackerel.

"Our" is in quotation marks because the first thing we learned is that the mackerel is not "ours," it is imported.

A member of the structure that markets fish offered us some facts that, he felt, explained the background and the reason for this one-fish market, to which we would rather not become accustomed. His facts did not convince us, however. After citing them, I will pose a series of questions, which would certainly be asked by many readers who are as tired of mackerel as I am.

These are the facts.

a) We have enough freezers, he said, to hold twice the present stock of fish. Only 5 percent of the fish consumed is produced domestically, and the remaining 95 percent is imported.

b) Grouper, sword fish and other so-called noble fish cannot be fished by trawler (industrial fishing), but only manually. The noble species must be fished with lines.

c) We are obliged to import mackerel, sardines and "sardinela" (fish with many bones), because this is all we can afford.

The statements, which I will analyze later, continue.

d) People demand mackerel. The merchants boycott sales of other fish, such as pollock. In a single day's sale of mackerel and pollock, we sold 65 tons of mackerel, as against 5 tons of pollock.

This ends the list of facts cited by the above-mentioned individual linked to the nation's fish marketing system. Obviously, I have some questions, since, like many other citizens, I am not interested in spending the coming years eating nothing but mackerel.

If we consider only the figures given for the consumption of domestic and imported fish, the basic problem really would seem to be the declining production of our fishing fleet. The fact is that the state companies are not producing at all satisfactorily, although an effort is now being made to more decisively resolve the problem.

An example of this decline in the state companies' production and productivity appeared about 18 months ago in the city of Beira, where, we learned, a single shrimp boat operated by a private firm took on more shrimp than three larger shrimp boats operated by a state company. It was not our intent to talk about shrimp, however, since most of our shrimp production is naturally for export. The issue here is fishing for domestic consumption. It was stated above (line b), that first-grade fish, or the so-called noble species, must be fished with lines and are more within the province of the artisan. The question arises: How much support have we been giving to the local fishermen? If only 5 percent of the fish consumed is produced locally and 95 percent must be imported (line a), we are led to the conclusion that this support has been minimal.

Moreover, many private fishermen have complained that, although they have received financing and other assistance from the national bank, their productivity is held down by the lack of replacement parts for their boats' engines. The parts are slow to come. The same is true of fish hooks, lines and nets. Without such equipment, it is impossible to advance rapidly and efficiently.

I question the fact cited in line c), referring to current import requirements: In the agreements established for this importation, are mackerel and other species not to the consumers' taste the only fish offered at a price we can afford?

Again (line d), if the people generally reject a particular kind of fish, isn't it because they think they might have to spend several months eating nothing else?

If more than one species were available on the market, people would obviously buy more of the better-quality fish, and it would be a way of relieving the single-fish (in this case, mackerel) syndrome.

The problem I have investigated here is probably much more complex than these observations would suggest.

In conclusion, however, I would like to make a very important point. Although the National Marketing Enterprise for Fish Products does not market all the fish produced domestically, it has been doing a reasonably good job of supplying the market. If fish consumption is increasing, including the consumption of mackerel (even though people are already tired of it), it is mainly because of the lack of other protein products, such as small game or even beef, which is priced out of the market.

After all, mackerel is really good to eat. Only not every day!

6362

CSO: 4401



NATIONAL INERTIA CONDEMNED IN 'TEMPO' COLUMN

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 5 Oct 80 p 25

[Commentary by Antonio Marmelo: "That's The Way It Goes"]

[Text] "Time is money," they say. But it seems that only a very few of us believe it. It is true that the phrase reflects various motivations, some of them pretty reactionary, but it is also a fact that time has a direct relationship to production and hence to costs, profits and losses, and it is important to bear this in mind.

We lose time everywhere--at work, waiting for transportation or for lunch at a restaurant, in the waiting line to buy sugar. We habitually lose time without any great concern; we are used to the idea of "Let it pass," "That's the way it goes," and "If not today, tomorrow."

There are real problems that excuse much of this loss of time, but in many cases there is no "excuse" but insensitivity, negligence and even (why not?) sabotage.

A case in point was a trip to Inhaca by ship, when the time spent disembarking was as long as the trip from Maputo to Inhaca. The disembarkation, by means of a small boat that takes about 45 minutes to get from the beach to the ship and another 45 minutes to return, is extremely sluggish, especially when there are many passengers and the boat has to make several trips.

We do not think this is the most flagrant example. It is only a case in point. Every reader will certainly have several other examples, and surely more telling ones. The important thing here is to point out that a spirit of inertia has been instilled in us and for many of us now seems natural, but it is urgent for us to "declare war" against it.

6362

CSO: 4401

## MOZAMBIQUE

### MACHEL ASKS FOR MERGER OF SMALL FACTORIES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Oct 80 pp 1, 3

[Text] Small companies should merge to form a large industry, as the correct way to combat underdevelopment. This was one of the recommendations offered by Samora Machel, president of the FRELIMO Party and the People's Republic of Mozambique, to the nation's exhibitors at the Maputo International Fair, FACIM, where the national pavillions are still in place. Machel visited the installations yesterday morning.

The president was accompanied by members of the Permanent Political Committee of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, national directors and other officials of the party and government.

The highest leader of the Mozambican revolution began his visit at the metalworking industry sector and then toured the other sectors exhibiting at the most recent FACIM, which was closed to the public on 14 September. It is noted that, after his first visit, the president had called the Mozambican exhibitors' attention to the fact that some products shown at the fair could not be found on the market.

As the highest leader stressed, this reflects the faulty thinking behind the formation of small firms with no perspective. In this regard, he recommended that all these small firms come together to form a large industry, as the correct means to combat underdevelopment.

#### Shopkeeper Mentality

In his final address to the nation's exhibitors, President Machel praised the progress made by some units, particularly the textile industry, adding that he preferred to go personally to the production units, instead of viewing FACIM exhibits that often do not reflect reality.

"I did not visit all the pavillions, because I saw that they always wanted to show me the same things. The spirit is still that of the shopkeeper, individualistic; these are cottage industries," said president Machel after he had gone through the FACIM exhibits.

He later noted the stingy spirit and lack of commitment in many of the company directors. He cited the example of the photographers who are self-absorbed and do not achieve anything out of the ordinary because they work alone. The president

recommended that the photographers form a professional association, and execute works more closely linked to the lives of the people.

The president of the party and the republic also noted the case of journalists who still resist the spirit of collectivism, who still think they are irreplaceable professionals. He added that the journalists have already done a great deal to win this battle within themselves, but the old mentality persists in many of them.

"There is also the shopkeeper mentality here, the unwillingness to pass on their knowledge because they think this gives them more status," President Machel said at one point.

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CSO: 4401

## POST-INDEPENDENCE WORK QUALITY QUESTIONED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Oct 80 p 3

[Article by Antonio Mesa]

[Text] In addition to everything else, the Hotel Nampula has a pastry shop and a coffee shop. As incredible as it may seem, what is available in one section, is not, at times, in the other. The two shops are internally connected. When the coffee gives out on one side, the waiter goes to the other side to ask for some and is refused. And conversely. The two sectors do not get on too well. At least, that is what it looks like . . . As for the coffee machines, they seem to be under some spell. "Zicuembo," also known as disorganization, endlessly abounds there. And the one who pays for it is the public who, instead of being well served--and is so only by some--has to put up with the lack of politeness and the flimflam that reigns there. No one bothers in the least to keep the coffee machine filled with water while it is in use. When there is no more water left, they simply turn the machine off and just let everyone wait for ages until, after it has been refilled, the water becomes hot enough to be used.

This leaves one with the impression that in colonial times affairs were well run. Yes indeed!!! They worked harder at that time. Now, it even makes me angry. It seems as if some do it on purpose. If in colonial times we did the work with our own hands, why is it that now that these same hands which were never so free as they are now, are not improving the situation more than ever? It should be mentioned that the complaint book which is there, as large as life, in the coffee shop, for months has given no information regarding the city's own organization. Can it be that it is this organization that is responsible for this? The atmosphere prevailing there is contributing absolutely nothing toward the advancement of the Mozambican revolution.

8870

CSO: 4401

## DIFFICULTIES THREATEN LARGE COPRA STOCK

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Oct 80 p 3'

[Excerpts] With its warehouses completely crammed with 24,000 tons of copra, including all of this year's crop and half of last year's production, BOROR is having great difficulty marketing its product. Meanwhile, the copra is declining in quality and consequently in commercial value. This large quantity of copra cannot be moved because of a shortage of coastal ships and the silting of the ports in the Zambeze area.

Storage space is now very limited, despite efforts by the almost 6,000 workers to find locations with minimal conditions to store the product.

Evaluating the chances of placing the 24,000 tons of copra that still remain, not to mention the additional supply expected after these months marking the end of the 1980/1981 agricultural campaign, there is no prospect of resolving the problem with the means currently available to BOROR. With a fleet of 13 trucks, 8 of which are idle for lack of parts, the firm has no way of shipping the copra to the ports of embarkation.

Moreover, river transport is virtually immobilized because of the severe damage to three of BOROR's five tugboats. Even the two currently in use are not functioning well enough to insure efficient and safe operations. In addition, six large-capacity barges have been idle for over 6 months for lack of heavy plate and special ship's paint. The largest ship, the "Ana Carta," has been idle since February for want of a propeller, and its pilot is now vacationing abroad.

6362

CSO: 4401

## BRIEFS

GDR STUDENT GREETINGS--Through the Francisco Manyanga Secondary School administration in Maputo, students from the Orlando Magumbwe Secondary School in the GDR conveyed a message to all the students in the People's Republic of Mozambique. With this message, the students from that European socialist country sent two GDR Pioneer flags as a model of their own particular uniform. This gesture, as Minister Graca Machel pointed out in the opening session of the First National School Seminar, is the first step toward a future friendly alliance which these students aspire to establish with students in our country. We recall that the name Orlando Magumbwe was bestowed on a GDR secondary school in a ceremony at which President Samora Machel was present during his recent visit to that country. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Oct 80 p 5] 8870

MACHEL MESSAGE TO HONECKER--Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the FRELIMO Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, sent a message of congratulations to Erich Honecker, secretary general of the SED [United Socialist Party of Germany] Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, on the occasion of this European socialist country's 31st anniversary. The text of the message is as follows: "In the name of the FRELIMO Party, of the people and government of the People's Republic of Mozambique, I extend to Your Excellency, to the United Socialist Party of Germany, to the people and the government of the German Democratic Republic, my warmest congratulations on the occasion of the 31st anniversary of the proclamation of the German Democratic Republic. We still very vividly remember the joyful moments of friendship, fellowship and valor which distinguished our recent very rewarding stay among the people of the German Democratic Republic. It gives me great satisfaction to note that our political relations are continually expanding and becoming firmer with the growth in economic cooperation within the norms which our parties and governments have determined. I wish to take advantage of this opportunity to repeat our sincere best wishes for the German Democratic Republic's greatest success. Please accept our, sincere fraternal regards." [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 8 Oct 80 p 1] 8870

BRAZILIAN LABOR PARTY LEADER--Delegations from the FRELIMO party and the Brazilian Democratic Labor Party [PDT], led respectively by President Samora Machel and President Leonel Brizola, yesterday engaged in official talks at the party National Headquarters in Maputo. At the opening of the talks between the FRELIMO Party and the Brazilian Democratic Labor Party, the visiting delegation's leader presented the FRELIMO Party, through President Samora Machel, with his party's flag. Yesterday morning, President Brizola laid a wreath of flowers at the monument of the Mozambican Heroes and visited Cometel-Monetel, an enterprise located in the Machava



(Maputo) industrial area. Accompanying the distinguished visitor were a member of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee and Julio Carrilho, the minister of public works and housing. During a brief meeting held with the party cell and the Cometel-Monetel concern's management, Leonel Brizola was apprised of the steps which the concern's workers had already taken since the government's intervention, as well as the problems they have had to face to fulfill established plans. Regarding this last matter, the party cell and the Cometel-Monetel management informed the visitor that one of the priority activities now underway in the concern involves the formation of Mozambican cadres, and that they are being undertaken with the full support of the more advanced countries in this sector. Addressing those present, Leonel Brizola expressed his pleasure at having the opportunity offered him to visit some of the most important production units in the country. Lionel Brizola also said that on his return to Brazil he would share with the Brazilian people the first-hand knowledge he had acquired in Mozambique. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 8 Oct 80 p 1] 8870

REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION FAULTED--One of the major concerns at a recent provincial government meeting in Niassa was the outflow of the people's agricultural surpluses, a sore point, whose consequences constitute a veritable thermometer of the organization's improvement in output and of its progress. Local information media made public this meeting's final document which, through verbal reports submitted by provincial administrators and later confirmed by the provincial director of home trade and the Bank of Mozambique manager, draws particular attention to the work being done to promote the outflow of surplus products in Niassa. In terms of these reports, it became evident that regional administrators were far too removed from the problems in their own center of operations and lacked the necessary in-depth knowledge of the activities carried on in their own districts. A situation such as this is the cause of many enterprises being jeopardized, which is precisely what happened with the outflow of surpluses in some regions during the present campaign. However, despite some problems, activities involving the outflow of agricultural output prove to be proceeding normally in some areas and should be completed shortly. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Oct 80 p 3] 8870

NEED FOR CEMA COOPERATION EXPRESSED--Yesterday, President Samora Machel mentioned the need to establish a joint cooperative program between member countries of CEMA and the People's Republic of Mozambique as essential for the lasting achievement of our objectives, which are to meet the needs of the people, to assuage thirst, to abolish hunger, nakedness and destitution. President Samora Machel spoke during a meeting held with a CEMA delegation which has been in our country since 19 September. The head of state mentioned the possible areas of cooperation in which there is mutual advantage between the members of the above organization and the PRM, and within the international context, the importance which CEMA participation assumes in the projects for the development of its member countries and of Mozambique. E. Shopa, CEMA deputy secretary general, who is leading the delegation, expressed his wish to promote CEMA members' multilateral cooperation with our country. This delegation, which is to leave our country tonight, visited Tete Province, Cahora-Bassa Dam, the Moatize coal beds and the Zambezi Valley, Sofala and Manica provinces, the Maputo industrial units, and the Limpopo and Incomati Valley in Gaza. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Oct 80 p 1] 8870

DELEGATION TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA SEMINAR--In response to an invitation from the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Central Cooperative Council, A Ministry of Home Trade delegation from the People's Republic of Mozambique recently took part in an

International Cooperative Seminar which was held in the above European socialist country from 28 August to 23 September. The 26th International Cooperative Seminar, held in Prague, the capital of Czechoslovakia, focused basically on the indepth study of present relations between the nation and the respective cooperatives (agricultural, consumption, production, housing, to mention a few) after having also scrutinized the role which each has been playing with respect to social development. Participating in these seminars were cooperative organizations and government institutions which represented 15 countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America, among them the PRM and a socialist country. The seminars concluded, the participants carefully developed a final joint report which is to be presented to the International Cooperative Alliance (ACI) Congress to be held in Moscow this month. This congress, in addition to evaluating world cooperative activities in the 1970-80 decade, is going to draw up a projection of how the cooperatives are going to work until the year 2000, especially in regard to the support which must be given to the cooperatives in developing countries. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Oct 80 p 3] 8870

IRREGULARITIES IN YOUTH ORGANIZATION--To observe at first hand the activity that young people have been conducting, to evaluate the young workers' degree of commitment to the process in progress, and to study with them new ways of motivating them and encouraging creative initiative, Zacarias Kupela, secretary general of the OJM [Mozambican Youth Organization], has begun a series of working visits to some manufacturing complexes and companies in the nation's capital. The official has worked with TEXTOM, FACOZA and FASOL, firms located in Matola. At TEXTOM, Kupela met with structures of the party and the mass democratic organizations and with members of the management. The purpose of the meeting was to make an exhaustive analysis of the work conducted by the OJM within the company. It was concluded that the organization was ineffective and that its leaders are ambiguous, "ambitious, shirk responsibility and lack methods for work, coordination and planning." To correct the situation at that company, and on the initiative of the party, an ODM commission was created, which has had great effect in overcoming the difficulties the OJM is experiencing at TEXTOM. After a close examination of all the problems, the OJM secretary general stressed the need to correct the situation. To this end, he called for an intensification of collective work and direct collaboration with the party structures responsible for the OJM. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Oct 80 p 2] 6362

CSO: 4401

PAPER IS SANGUINE ABOUT WALDHEIM'S REPORT

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 29 Oct 80 p 1

[Editorial in column "Comment"]

[Text]

There is an Arabic proverb which says that peace comes from understanding, not agreement.

That is exactly what was achieved in the SWA talks in Pretoria last week.

It is either a blatant lie or absolute ignorance to say that the talks were a total failure, and it is being said widely.

The UN team headed by Mr Brian Urquhart went out of its way to attempt to meet the demands of the SA Government and the internal parties.

It also listened intently to their views and expressed considerable understanding of their problems.

More could not have been asked of the UN team acting under the mandate given to it by UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim.

True, differences do still exist on some of the major issues.

But equally, agreement was endorsed that UN Security Council Resolution 435 should not be in-

advertently torpedoed. Such actions will serve nobody's interests and like a divorce, all the parties will be losers in the end.

Dr Waldheim now has to report to the Security Council and we suspect that his report will be favourable.

We hope furthermore that it will provide ground for the SA Government and all the political parties in the SWA dispute, including Swapo, to respond positively.

Progress along the road of Resolution 435 can only be to the benefit of each and every Southwester.

As SA Foreign Minister Pik Botha said on Sunday: "If there are people who do not fear the results of continued negotiations and the possibility of sanctions, they must ask themselves how matters will go if political power groups are allowed to reach their aims through the barrel of a gun and through threats and intimidation."

The options couldn't have been put more clearly.

# AHTISAARI REVEALS SELF IN INTERVIEW

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 31 Oct 80 pp 12, 13

[Interview with UN representative Ahtisaari by editor Leon Kok]

[Text]

THIS INTERVIEW which Windhoek Advertiser Editor Leon Kok had with UN Special Representative on SWA, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, is somewhat tempered compared to what the Advertiser originally hoped to get.

Kok, who covered the UN-SA Government talks in Pretoria last week, was told by a UN official that Mr Ahtisaari felt strongly that a negative image of himself had been presented in SWA and that he was being used as scapegoat for the shortcomings in much of the negotiations.

Kok offered to correct the situation on the basis of a fullscale interview with Mr Ahtisaari, with no punches held.

Mr Ahtisaari agreed to the interview.

Kok formulated a number of questions which he admits were sticky, and presented these to Mr Ahtisaari.

Kok was later to be told that Mr Ahtisaari nearly choked when he went through them, but he was nevertheless happy to go ahead with the interview.

Mr Ahtisaari out of courtesy showed the questions to his team leader, UN Under Secretary General, Mr Brian Urquhart. He felt that it would be wrong to engage in such an interview without Mr Urquhart's permission.

Mr Urquhart objected vehemently to the questions and strongly advised Mr Ahtisaari not to engage in the envisaged interview.

Kok was then told by a UN official that Mr Urquhart had felt that the questions were provocative, even vicious and that they were framed in a way that would have given the impression of Mr Ahtisaari being brought under cross-examination in the dock.

Mr Ahtisaari accepted Mr Urquhart's advice but was reluctant to kill his commitment to Kok.

He told Kok that he would be happy to be interviewed but that the interview would have to take a different form. The interview as published on this page is what emerged. Mr Ahtisaari did however discuss a number of points with Kok off the record.

THE UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim's Special Representative on SWA, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, tells us in this interview a little about himself.

Mr Ahtisaari, a Finn, trained as a teacher, spent a number of years as a diplomat in Tanzania and reckons that he is far more a bilateral man than a multinational man.

His outside interests include reading, indulging in saunas and playing golf with his 11-year-old son.

He discounts the view that he might succeed Dr Kurt Waldheim as Secretary-General and talks about his name being bandied as Finland's Ambassador to Europe.

These excerpts from the interview:

LL: Mr Ahtisaari, how do you pronounce your surname?

MA: Ahtisaari (phonetically)

LL: Where were you born and bred?

MA: I was born in a city called Vyborg, it is part of the country that we lost during the war. My family then moved to the eastern part of Finland.

My father then moved to the north where he retired, and the rest of the family moved down to Helsinki.

*LK: Did you spend a considerable period of your youth in Helsinki?*

MA: No. Actually I was fairly grown up when I moved down to Helsinki. My younger years were primarily spent in Kuopio, in the eastern part of Finland. My wife also comes from that city. I was 15 when I left Kuopio for Oulu. From there we moved to Helsinki and that is where I eventually joined the foreign service.

*LK: And your education?*

MA: I studied at the University of Oulu. I did my BA there and studied education. I thereafter did a year of teaching.

*LK: After that?*

MA: I joined the Swedish Technical Assistance Programme and I worked for them for three years in Pakistan. After that when the Finnish Foreign Service set up a special bureau dealing with development assistance, I was recruited. That was in 1965.

*LK: How did you land up in the UN then?*

MA: The bureau developed into a department and I became deputy director. In that role I had to deal with bilateral assistance to developing countries and assistance my country was giving through the different international organisations. I became particularly familiar with assistance organisations that I now deal with through the UN. There was a sort of logical move in 1973 when the (Finnish) President appointed me as Ambassador to Tanzania because it was the biggest recipient of the Finnish Assistance Programme. It still is, I think.

*LK: But how did your appointment in the UN evolve?*

MA: I have become very fatalistic, because I have said that had I not been working in that part of the world at that point in time, I don't think I would have been asked to join the UN.

My appointment at the UN, I hope, was a reflection of the confidence that various governments had in me, that they asked that my government would release me. I was not a candidate of the Finnish Government. I was an African candidate. We made it clear from the beginning that my government would give me leave of absence.

*LK: How did you land up in the Namibian issue?*

MA: My first association with the country went back to my involvement with assistance programmes to Namibians. Later I was appointed by my government as its representative on the Senate of the UN Institute of Namibia.

*LK: Did you have difficulty coming to grips with the issues in SWA?*

MA: Yes. Not only in Namibia, but the UN's involvement with Namibia as well. Besides, I regard myself far more as a bilateral man than a multi-national man.

*LK: How long have you been based at the UN in New York?*

MA: Four years.

*LK: Do you handle Namibian issues exclusively in your posts at the UN?*

MA: Yes.

*LK: What do you spend most of your time doing?*

MA: It depends entirely on the emphasis of my work at a particular time. I have two separate offices in New York, both in different buildings. Overall, however, I basically follow developments about all

the issues involving the Namibian question. I even follow your writings. I follow developments on the international scene and all the possible influences. There are furthermore continuous consultations.

There is also a lot of preparatory work for me in our discussions. But I would like to point out, as you can see from the composition of this team, I am not the only person dealing with Namibian affairs.

*LK: I trust then that you are not the sole adviser to Dr Waldeheim.*

MA: Correct. I report to Mr Urquhart whose department (at the UN) deals with this sort of operation. I obviously also discuss matters with Dr Waldeheim alone. But it is a very lengthy process sometimes before the Secretary General comes to a decision.

He consults his advisers and he also consults many outsiders. Very often it takes considerable time to come to some understanding ourselves. In the end however it is the Secretary General who makes the final decision and he does that alone.

*LK: Are you happy that the channels of information from SWA are adequate?*

MA: No, I don't think they are. I subscribe to all the newspapers possible. I would like to have a better idea of what the Afrikaans newspapers are saying. Nonetheless, I think we are fairly well aware of the events in the country.

*LK: Do you meet many non-exile Namibians in New York?*

MA: Yes, a number of people come to see me. My doors are open to all Namibians who come to New York and want to see me. I am always happy to see any member from any political party.



LK: Why don't you come to Namibia more often so that you can be in closer touch with the people there?

MA: My travels are primarily concerned with the negotiated process. Obviously if there is nothing happening on that front, there is no way open for me to visit that country. One also has to consider the financial factor.

LK: Mr Ahtisaari, I have information that you might be appointed an ambassador of your country to Europe?

MA: I am aware of the reports. Yes, my name was in the Finnish press during summer and autumn. It is true that my name was included in the list of candidates. But there is no way that my government will withdraw me from this exercise (the SWA issue). I have been away from Finland so long that I feel out of sight and out of mind with developments there. My own desire is to take this exercise to its logical conclusion and return to my government. But I have no intention of withdrawing at the moment.

LK: I understand that you have ambitions of succeeding Dr Waldheim as Secretary General at the UN?

MA: I'm afraid that rumour arose when I visited Namibia the first time (August 1978). I question the motives of the people who spread that rumour. It is totally out of the question. I have never shown any interest

in that particular post. My only reason for staying with the UN is to see the Namibian independence process concluded. I hope, jokingly, that when I return to Finland there will be an ambassadorial position for me to take up in the Mediterranean. The rumour is totally baseless.

LK: What are your personal interests outside your work?

MA: I do a lot of reading and I would like to do a lot more. I do a lot when I am travelling. I have even done a lot while I have been in Pretoria. I spend my summer holidays at my summer place (in Finland). I like to do work around my place but this usually suffers because of my reading. I would describe myself as a family man. I spend a lot of time with my wife and my 11-year-old son. I play golf with my son and he is now capable of beating me. We try to get away from New York on the weekends. I am a sauna freak. It is a sort of therapy for Finns.

LK: Tell me about your wife?

MA: She is a history teacher by profession. When I married her she became a museum curator near Helsinki. She had a very interesting job, so when I became a Finnish ambassador, she had to give it up.

LK: Has your wife been to SWA?

MA: Unfortunately not. I would have liked to have taken her in the past but it would have been a very costly business. When I come to Namibia, I will bring both of them. The question of schooling however worries me. But they can certainly come for the long summer holidays.

LK: Is there anything in particular that you would like to say to the people in Namibia?

MA: Yes, we feel as frustrated about the Namibian question as all the Namibian political parties. The thing that keeps me straight is the realisation that the great majority of Namibians do want the implementation of the UN plan. I have never been in doubt about it, not even after this week's round of talks. If I didn't believe that, I don't think I could put the effort into these negotiations that I do. Otherwise it would be a complete waste of time. Our track record shows that we are doing our utmost to find the solutions so that implementation can start as soon as possible.

LK: Are you going home with more confidence than when you arrived?

MA: I have always been confident of the desires of the Namibians, but I have never been unaware of the complexities of the solutions and I do hope that Namibia will become independent before long.



# THE STORY BEHIND THE STORY IN PRETORIA

Windhoek THE WINBORG ADVERTISER in English 26 Oct 80 p 7

[Article by Leon Kok]

[Text]

THE UN team arrived in Pretoria just over a week ago to discuss the SWA issue with the SA Government. It seemed at first that there would be a complete breakdown in the talks. The contrary however happened and a considerable amount of mutual understanding arose between the sides, even though some of the more serious differences were not resolved.

Windhoek Advertiser Editor LEON KOK sketches the background to that understanding in this article. The writer covered the talks in full last week and was in close contact with all the parties.

MANY Southwesterners have developed an abiding dislike about the UN handling of the SWA issue, and not surprisingly so.

There has been ample evidence of a biased approach.

That said, however, behind the scenes talks in Pretoria last week gave me the impression that the overall situation has changed.

True, there probably still is a lot of bias towards Swapo and I imagine that that will remain the case.

But three things have clearly emerged:

● That part of the UN Secretariat dealing with SWA has become more conscious of the need to provide a balanced picture.

● It is felt by the "Western" wing of the Secretariat that if UN Security Council Resolution 435 collapses, the West could lose total control of the SWA issue.

● And because of the two aforementioned points, it is prepared to bend over backwards to meet the SA Government's demands (which was well indicated last week.)

This change has perhaps been most noticeable since UN Secretary General, Dr Kurt Waldheim announced in June that the UN was prepared to concede to SA's demands that Swapo should not be allowed to set up bases in the Territory during the proposed seven-month run-up to a UN supervised election.

It has been felt by the Western wing of the Secretariat that SA has been playing right into the hands of the Soviet Union and it has urged that SA should readjust its approach.

These points perhaps featured more prominently in the private talks between the UN team and the SA Government delegation last week than any other factor. It probably also formed the backdrop to the position presented to the SA Gov. by the UN team last Tuesday.

The officials were suspended on Tuesday for the SA Government to consider these papers and the talks were then resumed on Friday afternoon.

It is also conceivable that the question of Western interests and Soviet involvement in Southern Africa formed the basis of the private talks on Tuesday night between UN team leader, Mr Brian Urquhart and DTA Chairman, Mr Dirk Mudge.

The position that the UN team apparently took was that it would more than meet the SA Government's demands for UN Secretariat impartiality in the SWA issue if the SA Government would agree to an early ceasefire date.

The reason that the UN team needed to have this date was to show that progress is being made to implement the envisaged plan, so as to (bust) /artificially / to the Security Council from the Soviet and other communist representatives.

The Soviets have apparently been waiting with glee for the implementation of Resolution 435 to fail and in fact they have been predicting all along that the SA Government would throw it overboard.

The immediate consequences would then be clear:

- the Western Five will have to decide whether they are prepared to impose sanctions against SA or not, and if they decline to do so, they will lose considerable credibility with the African Bloc.

- and if the Western Five seemingly side with the SA Government, it is likely that Swago and the Frontline

States will turn to the Services for greater military aid and involvement against the SADF and the SWA Territory Force in SWA.

There is another dimension to the whole issue.

The Western wing of the Secretariat would like a solution to the SWA issue as soon as possible in the continued interests of the West and Angola.

Angolan President, Eduardo Dos Santos is desperately trying to break the hold that the Russians have on him and as such he is in great danger of being overthrown by a Russian-backed coup d'etat.

Dos Santos motives are both political and economic. He would like greater freedom to manoeuvre in the global context and he is keen to attract Western capital and expertise to develop the Angolan economy.

The Russians are apparently well aware of his thinking and have applied subtle pressure to prevent this from happening.

It is however only through a settlement in SWA that Dos Santos can request the Soviets, Cubans and East Germans to withdraw from Angola.

The Cuban and East German troops are then, ostensibly to protect the MPLA from attacks by either the SADF, Unita or the FNLA.

It goes without saying that Dos Santos is wanting a settlement in SWA, is bargaining on a Swago victory which will put paid to the Unita threat.

On the other hand there has been speculation that a deal could well be in the offing between Dos Santos and Unita: Dr Jonas Savimbi as an anti-Soviet move.

This however seems rather a bleak possibility at this point in time.

Besides, even if a deal did materialise, the Russians would insist that the Cubans and East Germans remain in Angola to protect the country from SA incursions and in order to support Swago.

Whatever the case, there are clearly two sides to the SWA issue, sides to which the SA Government and the people of SWA will have to give serious thought.

It could seem that SA Foreign Minister, Mr Pieter Botha and DTA Chairman, Mr Dirk Mudge have already come to terms with the changed situation.

Mr Mudge refrained from mentioning Resolution 435 last week, reasoning that he might have been accused of doing before he arrived in Pretoria.

And, remarked Mr Botha during his weekend: "If there are people who do not fear the results of a breakdown of continued negotiations and the possibility of sanctions, then they need not themselves how matters would go if political power groups were allowed to reach their ends through the barrel of a gun and through threat and intimidation."

FOR SWAPO THE ALTERNATIVE IS WAR

Windhoek WINHOOKE OBSERVER in English 23 Oct 80 p 10

(Text)

SWAPO:

SWAPO has announced that it will launch a guerrilla war against the South African government if the latter does not withdraw its troops from Namibia by the end of the year. The SWAPO leadership, based in exile in Zambia, said that the only way to achieve Namibian independence is through armed struggle. They accused the South African government of using Namibia as a base for its operations in southern Africa and of oppressing the Namibian people. SWAPO called on the international community to support its struggle and to pressure the South African government to withdraw its troops.

The SWAPO leadership also announced that it has received training and arms from the Soviet Union and other countries. They said that they are now preparing to launch a large-scale guerrilla war. SWAPO claimed that it has a large number of fighters and that it is capable of conducting a prolonged war. They said that they are determined to fight until they achieve their goal of Namibian independence.

The SWAPO leadership also announced that it has received support from the Cuban government. They said that the Cubans have provided them with training and arms. SWAPO claimed that the Cubans are now preparing to launch a large-scale guerrilla war in Namibia. They said that they are determined to fight until they achieve their goal of Namibian independence.

## KALAHARI COAL COULD PROMOTE RAIL, IRON INDUSTRY

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 31 Oct 80 p 19

[Text]

THE ADVENT of large scale coal mining in the Kalahari would bring SWA one step closer to the extraction of its own iron and tin reserves and create the possibility of establishing an iron and steel industry.

The proposed Botswana-Gaballa coal line would be prominent in the largest known tin fields in the world stretching from Uis to beyond Ojjevarong, and to at least one known iron ore deposit in the vicinity of Rabeboch.

Depending on the capacity of the coal line to be loaded with extra traffic on a regular schedule, these ores could then initially be exported through Walvis Bay in a roughly processed form.

The development of a localised iron and steel manufacturing industry in FWA is naturally complicated by a host of obstacles, both natural and technical.

Water and capital are each the largest natural and technical limitations standing the development of heavy manufacture based on local mineral resources.

Neither play an absolute role in Rabeboch which is well

served with transport, and plentifully supplied with accessible artesian water.

The mid-western tinfields are less fortunate. Their exploitation would require considerable capital investment for extraction because of their low grade and wide geographical dispersion.

Together, the Waterberg artesian system and the southwards continuation of Kunene water, lend a degree of feasibility to the mining of tin on a scale demanding current extraction, that cannot be discarded out of hand.

For the moment, however, the operationalisation of the Botswana coal line gives food for thinking along the lines of exporting primary crushed iron and tin ores, at least.

A report carried recently in the Windhoek Advertiser revealed that the mapping of a major coalfield was underway from the Namib river to the northern boundary of Artima by Consolidated Diamond Mines.

The geological formations in which these coal deposits occur are contiguous with those in which the Transvaal coalfields are situated and it was not possible to confirm the extent of coal prospecting in Botswana conducted by Shell Coal.

That the Advertiser report had hit upon a sensitive point is revealed in the fact that immediately following it, the SWA Broadcasting Corporation had carried a follow-up report quoting the Territory's Mining Commissioner as saying that coal-mining in the Artima area could be expected to commence in the near future.

This was strongly denied by a spokesman for CDM in Windhoek.

It is clear that at present, the Artima coal deposits are not documented as far as the mining maps.

Despite the present favourable intentions pertaining to the SWA coal deposits in the east with reference to the conveniently located artesian water beneath the coal layers, and the sheer size of the coal occurrence from south of the Namib to Artima and up to the Botswana border, it is reasonable to suggest that once Botswana's coal starts flowing across the border, it would be superfluous to commence independent coal mining operations.

Obviously it depends on factors with which the mining houses are most intimately acquainted.

## BRIEFS

**MUYONGO FOLLOWERS**--[Luaka]--About 275 men loyal to expelled SWAPO Vice President, Mr Mishahe Muyongo have been disarmed and separated from their former comrades to avert any bloodshed in the camps, according to informed sources in Luaka. The guerillas have been disarmed and moved to a camp where they will live as refugees. The breakaway faction is not recognised by the Zambian Government. The sources report that similar precautionary measures have been taken in Angola where there is a large group of cadres in SWAPO camps loyal to Mr Muyongo's revived Caprivi National Union. Mr Muyongo revived CNU--which merged with SWAPO in 1964--after being expelled from the party together with eight other members of the central committee.--Sapa. (Text) [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 30 Oct 80 p 2]

**SWAPO IN DARE**--A SWAPO spokesman has said that the liberation movement would seek information on who disarmed some of the guerillas loyal to expelled vice-president Mishahe Muyongo. The spokesman said in Luaka that SWAPO was not aware that about 275 dissidents had been moved from SWAPO camps to avert possible bloodshed, and doubted the possibility of such an action having been taken. (Text) [Luaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 30 Oct 80 p 1]

**ENGLISH IN OMAMBHO**--Windhoek--English would eventually replace Afrikaans as the medium of instruction at schools and teachers' training colleges in Omambo in northern SWA, the Omambo Administration disclosed here yesterday. According to a statement issued by the Omambo Administration, English would be introduced gradually at schools in the area from the beginning of the next year. Omambo would, however, still remain the medium of instruction during the Junior Primary school phase, up to std 2.--Sapa (Text) [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 28 Oct 80 p 1]

**SWAPO DEATHS**--Windhoek--The SWA Territory Force and the South African Defence Force had killed 38 SWAPO terrorists during the past nine days in the SWA operational area, Major General Charles Lloyd, Officer Commanding the Forces in the Territory, disclosed in Windhoek. This brought the total for October to 102, excluding 28 SWAPO and Angolan Government soldiers killed in southern Angola, he said. On October 28 the security forces were following the tracks of 6 terrorists. They became aware of the security forces and fled. One terrorist was shot dead. The security forces immediately proceeded with the follow-up action and again made contact with the remainder, killing a further 2 terrorists. The rest fled in different directions. The security forces proceeded with the follow-up action and again made contact with 2 terrorists approximately 40 minutes later and both were



shot dead. It is suspected that these 5 terrorists formed part of the group which infiltrated the Outjo district, and of which 8 were killed. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 31 Oct 80 p 2]

**SWA IMPORTS AND EXPORTS**--Windhoek--South West Africa will in future handle its own imports and exports, a task which was formerly carried out by the South African Government, according to a statement by the SWA Secretary for Economic Affairs. The statement said control over all imports and exports to the territory which was presently being enforced by the South African Director of Imports and Exports in Pretoria would be taken over by the SWA Department of Economic Affairs with effect from November 5. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Nov 80 p 7]

**NEW POLITICAL PARTY**--Mr Andreas Shipanga, leader of the SWAPO Democrats has reacted to the news that a new political party--to be known as the United Namibia People Party (UNPP) had been formed in SWA. The UNPP is mainly composed of ex-members of SWAPO-D. In the statement released to the Press on the formation of this new party there was no reference as to who the office bearers would be. Mr Shipanga consequently challenged these people to come forward. "Come out in the open," he said. "Who are these people and who are their leaders? Are they the Mafia? Who is their Godfather?" Mr Shipanga asked amusedly. Mr Shipanga said that he did not think much of the new party's chances. "It will be one of those just existing in name." Asked whether he knew who the people could be behind the new party, Mr Shipanga said: "Since they are faceless it is difficult to comment. But I suspect that they are four members who left SWAPO D. Two of them are working in the kitchens at the Kalahari Sands Hotel and the other two are unemployed. When they broke away from SWAPO D a big fuss was predicted. Nothing happened. It was good riddance." [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 30 Oct 80 p 2]

CSO: 4470



## DECLINE OF EMIGRATION TO FRANCE

Saint Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 29 Sep 80 p 1

[Article: The Inevitable Failure"]

[Text] The number of male and female citizens of Reunion migrating to France in 1977 was 5727. In 1978, it decreased to 5066 and in 1979 to 4417. It will probably be lower for the year 1980. This downward trend contrasts strongly with the official goal of 8000 emigrants per year that was established several years ago. These statistics prove that the policy of emigration, a genuine transfer of the population of Reunion, which was developed and enforced by the colonial authorities, has run into a dead end and is an admitted failure.

For us communists, who have never stopped denouncing this policy, which is contrary to the interests of both the government and the people of Reunion, it is out of the question to rejoice over an easy victory. First of all, for 4500 of our fellow countrymen who are obliged to flee their country and are forced to "select" exile with all that this includes, particularly the uncertainty of some day going back to their native land, their families and their close kin and even the fear, all the time that they remain in exile, that they will never again be reunited with them, this is a bitter pill to swallow. Moreover, the failure of this official emigration policy, of expatriation of men and women of Reunion, added to the aggravation of the crisis that strikes the nation, including men, women, the young and the not so young in ever increasing numbers, creates a situation which would be wrong not to size up correctly. This situation forebodes even greater sacrifices and heavier burdens for all the men and women of Reunion.

However, it is difficult to observe this failure and to believe that it was inevitable.

In any case, it is an illustration of an obstinate and permanent refusal of the colonial authorities to take into account the realities of our nation, to take into account its real interests and those of the men and women of Reunion; but what else could be expected of the colonial authorities and of those who serve them, implement their anti-Reunion policy or make themselves their accomplices?

For many years, when faced with real problems, they did not fail to answer with phony remedies, whose ineffectiveness was known in advance. When confronted with the underdevelopment suffered by the nation to this day, thanks to the colonial domination which has been perpetuated, and when faced with the need for truly developing the country in the interest of the men and women of Reunion, the authorities

did not fail to respond by maintaining and reinforcing this patch-up arrangement which, according to the colonial authorities, would permit the men and women of Reunion to live better and to embark on the path of progress.

The veil of words has now been lifted. In spite of the authorities two "remedies," the situation has continued to deteriorate beyond all reason. Today, in the midst of this aggravated situation, birth control, the first phase of the policy employed by the authorities, has reached and passed the alarm stage. The other phase of this same policy, emigration, because it has already been experienced in all of its severity by tens of thousands of our people and because, running afoul of the situation created in France by the serious consequences of the policy of the same authorities, it has arrived at an impasse and is meeting with failure.

We had predicted this from the beginning. This is the result of the alleged "solutions" of the authorities which aggravate and increase the burden of Reunion and its inhabitants. And, as we have said, this is so since every year of this policy that passes brings its share of additional burdens and additional sacrifices that the men and women of Reunion will have to bear.

Finally, and this statement is one which the communists have always made, the real solutions to the problems of our country will be those that only the inhabitants of Reunion, free at long last and masters of their destiny, will determine and implement on behalf of themselves and of their country.

This is the reason why we communists are waging a struggle, so that Reunion will finally belong to its citizens. The failure of the emigration policy shows that there is an urgent need to proceed towards this change which is being demanded by more and more people.

7619  
CBO: 4400

## UNFAIRNESS OF MEDIA DISCUSSED

Saint Denis TENDONAGES in French 29 Sep 80 pp 4-5

[Text] Some extensive excerpts from the interview granted by Louis Francius to QUOTIDIEN DE LA REUNION (Reunion Daily) and which appeared in the editions of Thursday 25 September and Friday 26 September 1980 are printed below.

This journalist of FR3-Reunion has been stationed in our country for 11 months. He has constantly and zealously exercised the job of holding back information assigned to the journalists of this station.

Like the others, he has continually used the airwaves of a public service to wage war against the communists and against Reunion. Furthermore, his interview in the publication QUOTIDIEN is sprinkled with many attacks against the "nuts," against parasitical autonomy, against Paul Verges, to whom FR3 would grant 30 percent of the electorate, against TENDONAGES against which "any methods" would be "good to employ," etc.

Consequently, the situation is quite clear. Jean-Louis Rabou, editor-in-chief of QUOTIDIEN, several weeks ago pleaded for a limited liberalization of FR3 in order to fight the Reunion Communist Party more intelligently. Today, Louis Francius pleads the same cause.

This is why we stated in our editorial on Saturday that the confessions of Louis Francius are not sufficient. It is necessary to broaden the struggle everywhere in order to free FR3.

The recent resolution issued by the Central Committee of the Reunion Communist Party on this question is on the agenda more than ever before.

Louis Francius made the following remarks with regard to freedom of expression in Reunion: "I believe, as a journalist, that the remarks made by Paul Dijoud at Mayotte to the effect that freedom of expression (particularly pluralism on radio and television) should be the rule and should always be applied in Reunion."

Therefore, Louis Francius confirms that there exists no pluralism on FR3, that the basic rules of this public information service are not observed and that freedom of expression does not exist on radio and television here.

On Wednesday, 10 September, Paul Dijoud stated in Mayotte: "All of the political parties must be allowed to express themselves on radio. Public debates must be organized and must include all of the representatives of the political scene."

A few days later, during a press conference at Saint-Denis, Paul Dijoud had the nerve to say that these remarks do not apply to Reunion--upon which one of his faithful followers told him "Oh yes, it applies perfectly!" Paul Dijoud was indirectly called a liar. This was necessary but not sufficient. It is also necessary to change the situation!

According to Louis Francius, "FR3 is the most difficult station in my experience when it comes to disseminating the news since there exists no such thing as an editor's conference. Everywhere else, the news to be covered is dealt with in the morning at such a conference. The root of the problem lies in operation of the editing function."

How can a normal and honest broadcast of the news exist in a service which does not operate in the normal way? The news released by FR3-Reunion is probably the only one in the world which is not first subjected to an editorial conference. It is no wonder that even a journalist of the stature of Louis Francius finds himself disoriented. As for the inhabitants of Reunion, they only want the officials and journalists of FR3 to perform the work for which they are so highly paid, that is, to disseminate the news--that is all!

Louis Francius says "Every self-respecting editorial staff should be working on its newspaper right on the spot. Why doesn't this practice exist here? Self-criticism is not a policy that belongs exclusively to Mao Zedong. Actually, it is above all a democratic principle. Therefore, there exists an overall *modus operandi* which we have totally missed."

Yes, indeed, FR3 is completely off the beam. It is isolated from the truth, the reality of the situation in Reunion, the basic problems of our country and the solutions which are imperative. Why is this so? Simply because its mode of operation is not democratic. We must inject democracy into FR3-Reunion!

With regard to journalists, Louis Francius has the following opinions: "The consensus of opinion, no matter what be its political origin, is that the FR3 journalists are not journalists in the true sense of the word. For example, government officials refer to any of them as simply "the speaker." FR3 is off the beam. It is completely isolated from everyday life. We are no longer journalists."

The operation of FR3-Reunion is such that a journalist has confessed: "We are no longer journalists." But these ladies and gentlemen are quite well paid to serve as journalists (their starting salary is approximately 9000 francs per month). Therefore, what are they being paid to do? Moreover, what does the "editor-in-chief" do?



If the other employees are only "speakers" who are forbidden to participate in an editorial conference, what should we say about the censor who cuts up and slices away at the texts prepared by the journalists? Should not they be paid as an ordinary microphone bandit?

Here are some excerpts from the statements made by Louis Francius regarding censorship: "There is no direct censorship (Editor's note: It's worse than censorship). All cutting off of news occurs before it can get to the journalist. The item is simply not covered. You have a social conflict that arises. You call up the union to find out what is going on and the answer you get is "It's better if you say nothing about it." With regard to this farm strike, the editor-in-chief did not even say "We won't cover this matter." In fact there are basic errors which, provided there is no urgent legal action involved (editor's note: at department level) in a problem, result in reaching the conclusion that this means that there is no problem to be concerned with.

Direct censorship, indirect censorship, little phrases, pressures, hints, threats, basically invalidated operation,—these are the conditions under which the FR3 journalists work under the watchful eye of the master. Under these conditions how can a valid news report be issued?

According to Louis Francius "I've never seen any social conflict dealt with on television. I have been told that FR3-Reunion represented the voice of France. That is not true. It is not the voice of France but rather that of the Reunion region, which is not the same thing. Similarly, FR3 Alsace is the voice of the Alsace region and not the voice of France in Alsace."

When we know how the local news reports are generated, we realize that FR3 is the voice of French colonialism and not of the people of Reunion.

Some highlights of Louis Francius' statements regarding complicity of some fellow journalists: "I believe that my colleagues at this post think the way that I do. However, there are a great many factors which cause everyone to keep quiet. I know that I'm going to have my knuckles rapped for granting this interview."

Well, Agnes Hilmant, Gilbert Hoair and all the others, it appears that you all agree with your colleague Louis Francius in saying that "FR3 is off the beam." Why are you waiting to say so for the honor of your profession and for the credibility of your firm? Why are you accomplices in the permanent scandal of FR3? Will you have the courage to go further than Louis Francius, who has not said enough on the subject to change matters at FR3?

Louis Francius made the following statements regarding censorship and diversion of resources by the editor-in-chief: "It should be made known that determination of possible coverage of news is made by the entire editorial staff but under the guidance of the editor-in-chief. He is the one who makes the selection and who assigns the resources to a given journalist for a given subject. Resources which are insufficient but which do exist are usually employed for marine subjects or magazines and thus diverted from the burning issues of the day....The journalists are not in control of the resources."

Thus, as in the case of the famous Captain Crochet, the only petty officer aboard his ship, at FR3-Reunion there is someone who disposes arbitrarily of all the technical facilities of the station and exercises complete control of their use. This is the editor-in-chief. Can Jean-Vincent Dolor tell us who this man is? Can he tell us by what right this gentleman diverts as he pleases personnel and equipment resources from their statutory function? An end must be put to such diversion of a public service!

With regard to elimination of certain subjects from broadcasting by FR3, Louis Francius is quoted as saying "The primary question is the following: Are we running a regional information station or are we regularly spokesmen for the prefectorial administration of the majority (Editor's note: In point of fact, of the right-wing minority which leads the nation)? We constitute a public service and it is normal that we echo the big decisions which have been made....Do the words public service imply elimination of those who do not have the same opinions as this majority? I believe that censorship of radio and television broadcasting is an abnormal phenomenon. The law that controls our operations bars from broadcasting those individuals who constitute a threat to the security of the government. As far as I know, the Reunion Communist Party is not an illegal party."

TEMOIGNAGES has always maintained that FR3 is at the service exclusively of cliques within the department and we have been insulted for expressing this viewpoint. Mr Cohic has stated that this constituted personal attacks. Now, Louis Francius comes along and confirms everything that we said. Now he classes as "abnormal" the acts of barring from broadcasts that he had always practiced with his superiors and colleagues. It is high time that this policy of exclusion be discontinued!

In his confession, Louis Francius goes on to deal with the dissatisfaction with FR3: "I believe that support of the conflict over a period of ten days deserves a different subject every evening treating a different aspect of the conflict and its evolution and we can very well handle this problem as a public service without favoring any particular union or political ideology. We have only dealt with one subject, which is not enough. Therefore, it is not surprising that there should be discontent with this policy."

Therefore, the inhabitants of Reunion are entirely within their rights in displaying their dissatisfaction when FR3 ignores the majority political party of the island, stifles and suppresses claims disputes, poisons public opinion and forbids the free expression of all currents of opinion.

Dissatisfaction of Reunion public opinion with FR3 is entirely justified. Even Louis Francius, a company man, has finally come to admit it after having denied it along with all the others and after having insulted the communists who have been in the vanguard of the struggle to express this dissatisfaction. Let this teach us a lesson, gentlemen.

Louis Francius ended his confession with the following statements: "Upon returning to the station, I told everything that I had on my chest. I repeated that we are headed the wrong way. Louis-Marie Cohic has promised that, when we returned, we would hold a big meeting dealing with the problems of coverage (or should I say non-coverage) of local information."



The demonstration at Petite-Ille as well as the one at Dos d'Ane and others which may be held in the future were therefore completely justified. They began to make the powers think hard. (What unsuspected power the lowly tomato has proved to possess).

Consequently, the act that Mr. Cohic put on with his three minutes of silence was a pure bluff, as we pointed out.

As for the "big meeting" announced for the "return to the job," what has happened to it? Has it already been held? What happened there? If not, when will it take place?

At this "big meeting," why doesn't FRJ schedule a big debate dealing with itself and including representation of all currents of opinion?

7619

CSO: 4400

PRESS COMMENT ON PFP EAST LONDON BY-ELECTION LOSS

'THE CAPE TIMES' Comment

Cape Town THE CAPE TIMES in English 24 Oct 80 p 10

[Editorial: "The PFP Dilemma"]

(Text)

### Sceptical about reform

The PFP has been appropriately sceptical about the Botha reform. The party holds that the President's Council, without African membership, has little hope of achieving success. It is correct in this view. No constitutional scheme will be worth much in securing the peace which does not command the assent of authentic representatives of the African community. Right from the start, black participation is essential. For these eminently sound reasons, the PFP has stood aloof from the President's Council. Our own feeling at the time was that the Opposition might have considered the option of taking seats on the council conditionally, relinquishing their membership if blacks had not been co-opted within 12 months. Had they done this, perhaps, the PFP would have been in a better tactical position to repulse the vicious "boycott" propaganda at present in circulation. Given the relentlessly partisan approach of the Nationalist press and the more subtly partisan thrust of the SABC, this smear propaganda might well have had some effect. Most reflective South

THE EAST LONDON election result is a disappointment for the PFP Opposition. In assessing their electoral fortunes, the PFP will no doubt consider all relevant factors, including the massive Nationalist support for the NRP, whose role in the election was to serve as a surrogate for the Nationalists. The PFP should not lose sight of the possibility that a section of the opposition-supporting electorate might have been persuaded that Mr P. W. Botha's proposed reform, is worth giving a chance — and that the NRP is right to back the Botha proposals and accept seats on the President's Council. If this analysis is correct, the PFP is confronting the old dilemma of the parliamentary Opposition in South Africa. The Opposition, if it is to do its duty, must proclaim policies which answer the needs of South African society as a whole. The Opposition must at the same time seek parliamentary support in an electorate which consists of whites only. It is hardly surprising that the white electorate, for the most part, perceives the situation in terms of its own group interests and is at all times vulnerable to smart peevish propaganda.

Africans would like to hope that change is really on the way and that the Botha administration will measure up to it.

If there is a measure of wishful thinking discernible in the East London poll, this does not make the PFP dilemma any easier to resolve. On the one hand, it makes no sense to support measures which fall so far short of what is objectively needed to save South Africa. The exclusion of blacks from the President's Council is a fatal flaw. On the other hand, the "boycott" cry, hollow as it is, could prove damaging to the PFP. The PFP will fade as an effective force if it is to suffer a steady erosion of its parliamentary base. Any gains for the NRP at PFP expense would be a boost to

government rather than opposition. The NRP is of little account outside Natal and these days it is drawing steadily closer to the Nationalists. Meanwhile, the PFP would be betraying itself and South Africa if it led people to believe that South Africa's constitutional future could be secured by a white-coloured-Indian axis, ganging up against the blacks. Without blacks, plans for constitutional reform are idle. In the long run the PFP will be shown to have been correct. But this is not much consolation. In the short run, the Opposition must retain a significant presence in Parliament if it is to do its job. A counter to the vicious Nationalist propaganda of recent times will have to be found as quickly as possible.

#### 'THE CITIZEN' Comment

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Oct 80 p 6

[Editorial: "NRP Victory"]

[Text]

THE PROGRESSIVE Federal Party has had another defeat. This time in East London North. And its pretensions of being a possible alternative government, of being an effective Opposition, of being a party of relevance, lie shattered. The PFP has now lost two by-elections in mainly English-speaking constituencies, Simonstown and East London North, the one to the National Party and the other to the NRP.

And if that isn't shattering, what is?

Bear in mind that in Simonstown everything was going for the PFP. It had the full backing of the PFP newspapers, the Argus and the Cape Times. It had a popular candidate in Springbok cricketer and Western Province captain, Eddie Barlow.

It had all the resources of the PFP in the Cape Peninsula and beyond. It used its white-kid organiser, Neil Ross, who had engineered the Edenburg victory with consummate skill.

It had its peculiar brand of advantage that if it fights one by-election at a time, it generally wins because it can call on the full support of the beautiful people, with fleets of cars, loads of cash and dozens of workers, some of whom are employed by organisations which fund the party. Yet John Wiley, mercilessly attacked in the PFP Press and without having any English-language

newspaper to support him, won the seat hands down.

That was as clear an indication as the PFP could possibly have that it is rejected by the majority of English-speakers because it is out of touch with political realities, with the mood of the electorate, and with the demands of the times in which we live.

It has always been the party of the well-to-do, the lovely people, but despite the calculated gamble of having an Afrikaner academic, a Supervisor, at its head, it cannot break out of its stronghold of the wealthy and the privileged.

More than that, by its refusal to take part in the President's Council, it has given its opponents the opportunity to hang the label of "political wreckers" and "boycotters" on it.

Simonstown gave its verdict: Thumbs down on the PFP.

Now it has been East London North's turn to do so.

Here, the PFP candidate, Mr John Malmgren, had been the sitting MP before he switched from the NRP to the PFP. So he had a personal advantage of having represented the constituency, of knowing its constituents, of attending to their needs.

He also had the benefit of Neil Rose's organizational know-how.

By a curiosity which has still to be explained, there were 2 540 postal and special votes (10 percent of the eligible voters), with the PFP having a lead of more than 1 000 of these votes. This, by normal calculations, should have been a sure indicator of a PFP victory.

The fact is that it was the NRP which won, with a comfortable majority of 1 352 votes.

Now the PFP is boasting that the Nationalists voted for the NRP, and that the NRP's previous majority was cut by almost 900 votes, which supposedly shows that the PFP is still advancing.

But these arguments won't do.

The fact of the matter is that the NRP in this seat was just as handicapped as Mr Wiley was, having no English-language newspaper to support it.

Also, the PFP Press has given the NRP the image of a losing party, a party which has no support outside Natal, a party which has no relevance, a dying organization.

Yet with all its problems, among them lack of substantial financial resources and of a Press of its own, the NRP has shown convincingly that it can meet the PFP head-on in a mainly English-speaking, urban constituency outside of Natal and beat it.

It is true that in the wealthy areas of Johannesburg and environs and in the Cape Peninsula, the PFP has strongholds in which it cannot be beaten.

But no official Opposition worthy of the name can be confined to a couple of areas.

The NRP, on the other hand, controls Natal province and has, on average, 1 500 to 2 500 diehard supporters in plateau constituencies.

Its reverses, in the Transvaal and Cape, after the break-up of the old United Party, came mainly from a lack of identification stemming from its new name.

However, although it finished bottom of the poll in Edenburg (though more than doubling its vote), and failed to take Kahoona from the Nationalists, it performed, overall, better than the PFP in by-elections (the PFP losing its deposit in Swellendam and Randfontein).

Now the victory in East London North will give the NRP new heart.

And it should remain a force to be reckoned with in Opposition politics.

Meanwhile, as we have stressed repeatedly during the past few months, the political situation in general has become more fluid than it has been for years.

But one thing is certain:

The PFP is unable to broaden its base or provide effective opposition.

It is a party with limited appeal, and the more it identifies with Black aspirations, the more its role in White politics will be curtailed.

## KOORNDOFF ANNOUNCES BILLS TO GIVE 'NEW DEAL' FOR BLACKS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 31 Oct 80 p 7

[Text]

THREE draft Bills, promising a major new deal for Blacks in South Africa, especially those in urban areas, are to be published in the Government Gazette today.

Explanatory information relating to the Local Government Bill, the Laws on Co-operation and Development Amendment Bill and the Black Community Development Bill were released in Pretoria last night by the Department of Co-operation and Development.

The Bills are primarily intended to update and to remove unnecessary and harmful discrimination appearing in the legislation reviewed in the Bills to give effect to the accepted recommendations of the Robbert Commission, and to effect a certain measure of rationalisation of the legislation administered by the department.

#### Reform

Speaking at a Press conference during which the proposed legislation was discussed, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, described it as "a genuine attempt at reform" in the interests of all the country's peoples.

"It is a genuine attempt to remove harmful discrimination as far as is possible in present times," he said.

Referring to the all-important question of influx control, Dr Koornhof said this was a very sensitive matter, but was necessary for the sake of stability.

Squatters' camps in urban areas and the unhygienic conditions arising from them could not be tolerated. It was necessary to maintain order and to ensure an increased standard of living for all.

The department points out that the Bills reflect departmental thinking only, and have not yet been considered by the Cabinet.

It also says that cognisance was taken of the accepted recommendation by the Robbert Commission to the effect that the labour function relating to Blacks is to be transferred to the Department of Manpower Utilisation, but that the "influx control" function is to remain with the Department of Co-operation and Development.

#### Consolidating

According to the draft Local Government Bill, the legislation is aimed at consolidating and amending the laws relating to local government by Blacks in townships outside the national states, to promote the development of such government and to define the functions of local government organs.

The department says this Bill provides for two categories of Black local

government organs, with jurisdiction in their respective townships.

• Town councils, with full municipal autonomy, under the overall control of the Minister (and not of the Administrator), and village councils, with varying degrees of responsibility, superseding the former community councils.

#### Principles

Dr Koornhof emphasised that the Bill was based on principles embodied in the Transvaal Local Government Ordinance No 17 of 1928.

The department says that, following the system in the Transvaal, a director of local government, being an officer of the Department of Co-operation and Development, is to be entrusted with the responsibility of ensuring the effective implementation of the Bill on a country-wide basis, and generally to promote the advancement of local government in townships.

In terms of the draft Bill, an existing community council automatically becomes a village council, save where the Minister specifically declares such a council to be a town council.

The compositions of councils and the qualifications of candidates for election are to be prescribed in the regulations. The town council is to be chaired by either a mayor or a deputy mayor, and may



also have its own management committee. The village council is chaired by a chairman or deputy chairman.

According to the Bill, the town council has all the rights, powers, functions, duties and obligations of a local authority under the Black Community Development Bill, of a local authority under the Housing Act, 1979, and the Housing Act, 1980, the Boroughs Act, 1982, and the relevant local government ordinances and/or a community development board under the Community Development Act, 1980.

The village council is to be vested with specific powers and duties relating to certain local government functions.

### Welfare

In addition, the town council or the village council may be entrusted with matters such as the promotion of family life and the moral and social welfare of Blacks in its area, the promotion of social community development, the establishment of a community guard, the making of recommendations regarding transport services or regarding educational matters.

It may also make by-laws, but these are to be approved by the Minister and published in the Government Gazette.

Some four existing Acts are either to be repealed or amended by this Bill.

The proposed laws on the Co-operation and Development Amendment Bill either repeal them in their entirety or amend about 22 existing Acts.

According to this draft Bill's long title, it aims, among other things, to amend the Black Administration Act, 1977, so as to further regulate the prohibition of Acts intended to cause hostility between population groups.

Among the Acts to be substantially amended is the Black Affairs Administration Act, 1971, whereby administration boards are to be restructured as smaller development boards to hand over local government to local authorities in townships in due course as and when the townships become viable entities.

### Development

The main object of such a board in a township is to plan for the development of the Black community with a view to such community's control and determination on local government level. Outside the township, the board must ensure that existing laws relating to Blacks are implemented.

The last of the three pieces of legislation — the Black Community Development Bill — provides for the development of urban and rural Black communities outside the national states and to amend and consolidate different laws affecting them.

Under the Bill some 30 existing laws are either to be repealed in their entirety or are to be amended.

It will provide for "influx control" machinery and also will regulate the presence of disqualified persons in rural areas, outside the national states.

### Undesirable

In spite of the fact that the entire Urban Areas Act is to be repealed, provision is made in the draft legislation for the temporary continuation of the clause relating to life or undesirable persons and of the section relating to curfew.

The legislation also provides for a Black community development and revolving fund, to be administered by the director-general of the department, to finance primarily community development projects.

No indication is given of the size of the fund.

A chapter in the draft Bill also provides for influx control machinery and also regulates the presence of disqualified persons in rural areas outside the national states.

### Grouping

In terms of the Bill, an administration area is to constitute the control area but there may in appropriate cases be a grouping of areas or an adjustment of areas.

The presence of a disqualified person in such a control area (outside a township) is regulated by the Group Areas Act, 1950.

Inside the township the Black is a qualified person if he holds the requisite authority to be there but outside the township he is a disqualified person reporting a permit to regulate his presence unless he falls within one of the exceptions, namely:

• A bona fide employee, that is one in or taking up lawful regular employment and accommodation is approved accommodation in a township.

• A bona fide dependant, which includes the person with a further 18 (1) (c) qualification or, in the case of a rural area, the spouse of the employee on the land or, in the case of a township, the person dependant on the registered occupier in approved accommodation.

• A bona fide visitor, that is the case of a visitor to an urban area or a township, one who has obtained authority from a designated officer and is in approved accommodation in a township or, in the case of a visitor to a rural area, one who visits a resident on the land and has obtained the approval of the owner of the land.



## RAW ADDRESSES NRP TRANSVAAL CONGRESS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Nov 80 p 9

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

THE leader of the New Republic Party (NRP), Mr Vusum Raw, at the weekend again pledged his party's full support for the President's Council, but at the same time he called upon the Prime Minister to give the assurance "That the council would be free and unfettered in its right to recommend any form of constitutional change."

Addressing delegates at the annual congress of the Transvaal branch of his party in Johannesburg, Mr Raw said he accepted the Prime Minister's sincerity in opting for change and progress.

There had been some progress regarding social and labour matters, he said but attached the Government for concentrating on economic and labour reforms — the material things of life — and so avoiding the need for human and political progress.

He attacked the Prime Minister, who he said had proved himself a master of the art of pop psychology. The Prime Minister had started with a democratic job, avoiding high hopes, but had then put business and political progress for the other side on a different time schedule — on a "some-time, maybe one day" timetable.

Mr Raw urged the Government to do more for pensioners and retired people living on hard earned savings.

There was a clear direction missing from the Government's President's Council package. This was a clear direction for constitutional change. But he believed the council must be given a chance and every encouragement to succeed, Mr Raw said.

"It is within the Prime Minister's power to make a major contribution to its credibility."

**Not exhibition**

Its members and all the peoples of South Africa must know that the council was not an exhibition of the Government or of Parliament.

It must remain an instrument for negotiation and debate between all population groups and must be totally free to seek answers or directions which may mean changing Government policy and attitudes," he emphasised.

In a strong attack on the Opposition leader, Dr F van der Stoep, Mr Raw again

declared open war on what he called his party's main opposition candidate.

**Royal game**

The NRP was not royal game, he said, and Minister van der Stoep and East London South had shown "that the time has come for the NRP to fight back."

Looking "at Super Vus" — the leader of the official opposition — one saw a man with all the intellectual ability, the organisation, the energy and backing support, plus a personality of charisma and dynamism.

"Why did he then fail as a political leader?" Mr Raw asked.

**Lost control**

"Because he allowed himself to become the tool of the left wing of his own party which made him lose the control of the reins of his leadership."

Dr Stisoort at his own Transvaal congress a week ago had attempted unsuccessfully to renounce the considerable assistance of his coalition party, Mr Raw said.

The "Super Vus" had allowed some elements of his party to support the "Reform Manifesto" campaign, but had failed to state his party's policy on the issue.

He had further allowed his congress to adopt an amendment to a resolution by Mr

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Mr. Anderson said "There's  
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# CABINET SETS NEW GUIDELINES FOR HOMELANDS CONSOLIDATION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 31 Oct 80 p 2

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

THE government has finally decided to give preference to the 1975 consolidation proposals of Black states and only to use the latest Van der Walt commission of inquiry's recommendations regarding a more meaningful consolidation for negotiation purposes only.

The Cabinet made it clear in a statement issued by Dr Piet Koenraad, Minister of Co-operation and Development, yesterday that more land would only be transferred to Black states "provided that the extra land would be applied economically and productively".

The Van der Walt commission's recommendations have not been completely rejected as a solution at this stage and the cabinet has requested the commission to negotiate with the Ciskei on the basis of its own recommendations in view of the Ciskei's envisaged independence.

But also with regard to the Ciskei more land will be only considered in terms of the Government's new policy of which the economic use and the productivity requisites were fully met.

This statement by the Government not only makes nonsense of the Herstigte Nasionale Party's continuous accusations that the

Government has already drafted charts showing how much of White South Africa would go to the Blacks.

But it also proved that certain charts published reflecting vast pieces of White land going to homelands, are incorrect.

## Main Factors

Economic considerations and the promotion of the Prime Minister's idea of economic development are the main factors the guidelines for homeland consolidation proposals announced yesterday rely on reports SABA.

Further consolidation of the so-called Black national states will be made subject to these new guidelines the Cabinet agreed to at a meeting on Tuesday.

Priority will be given to the finalising of the 1975 proposals as already published, but a condition will be that land which is transferred must be used economically and productively.

"As part of the Government's announced policy relating to economic development in the promotion of a Consolidation of States in Southern Africa, it is recommended that alongside the political and security considerations in regard to the consolidation of the national states, the following guidelines in connection with the economic development aspect should be followed:

• Preference should be given to the finalization of the 1975 consolidation proposals, with adaptations where necessary, so far as it related to and could be implemented with the Consolidation idea, on condition that on the transfer of the land it would be run economically and productively.

• Such transfer of assets should take place in a way which would ensure that it was used productively and that cash expenditure was limited.

• The economic development needs of each national state should be examined.

• In regard to the additional consolidation proposals, over and above the quota to which the Government was bound in terms of the 1976 legislation, an analysis should be made to determine to what extent border changes and the possible transfer of land and related assets to the national states, would satisfy their most important development requirements.

#### Priority

Dr Koenigs, referring to the Cabinet's proposed steps towards independence, said the Cabinet had now decided to request the Van der Walt Commission to give priority to consultation with regard to their draft proposals for the Cabinet, subject to the new

guidelines outlined earlier and to speed up their finalization.

Dr Koenigs said the Southern Regional Committee, the Central Consolidation Committee, the Commission of Cooperation and Development and the Cabinet Government had reached unanimity on the draft proposals.

He wished to emphasize, however, the South African Government had not yet reached a final decision on this matter.

After consultation with the affected land owners and afterwards with the Cabinet Government, the draft proposals would be placed before the Government and then before the South African Parliament.

Dr Koenigs later told journalists at a luncheon he believed the title and the consolidation proposals were "the right idea at the right time."

They would make South Africa the phenomenon of the 21st Century, just as the Industrial Revolution had made Britain the phenomenon of the 19th Century.

South Africa could have a great future, or it could have a very bad one.

"But I am an optimist. I believe we will succeed."

"And let me tell the sceptics — history has proved that the sceptics are always wrong."

## KOORNHOF ANNOUNCES ALEXANDRA TOWNSHIP PLANS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Nov 80 p 3

(Text)

**ALEXANDRA** township yesterday received a "new deal" from the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

At a closed meeting with Sandton city councillors, representatives of the Alexandra Coloured and Black communities and other dignitaries, Dr Koornhof announced plans for the township after years of uncertainty over its future.

The deal includes permission for 543 Coloured families to remain in Alexandra for a further five years while their "ultimate position" is investigated.

Dr Koornhof said he had also given an undertaking that he would submit the question of the future planning and development of the underdeveloped areas surrounding Alexandra to the planning branch of the Office of the Prime Minister.

He had also given permission in principle for negotiations between the West Rand Administration Board and

the Johannesburg City Council for the acquisition of 107 ha of the farm Lombardy on the eastern banks of the Johannesburg River. This land should be used in Alexandra's redevelopment programme.

Referring to the "turbulent" history of Alexandra, Dr Koornhof said the township had never been set aside as an urban Black residential area in terms of the Urban Areas Act "in the normal way".

"This aspect, however, has now been brought in line and I am happy to announce that my department is progressing rapidly towards the ultimate goal of local authority status for the area. This aim, of course, requires the co-operation of the Italian community."

Dr Koornhof said the re-planning of Alexandra was in an advanced stage. He had been informed that a draft master plan had already been completed and would shortly be submitted to planning authorities and ultimately to himself.

The area had been divided into units for planning purposes and detailed planning of the first unit had been completed. Rapid progress was being made in the planning of the second unit.

## BUTHLEZI DENIES INKATHA WORKS AGAINST ANC

Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 21 Oct 80 p 2

[Text]

**JOHANNESBURG.** — The Inkathla cultural movement Inkatha was not setting up offices in Europe to counter the banned African National Congress (ANC), the KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkathla president, Chief Buthelesi, said at Jan Smuts Airport yesterday.

He was addressing members of the organisation on his return from Europe, where he had been invited to address the European Parliament. "I don't regard the ANC as my target, but Pretoria," Chief Buthelesi said.

In all the discussions which he and his party had had with members of the European Parliament, they (the Europeans) had expressed concern at the black-white conflict in South Africa and wanted to know whether there was still any chance for peaceful political change in the country.

He had told them that the Blacks in South Africa were in an 11th-hour struggle, but that he had told his "brothers" that they should look at the logistical problems in gaining their freedom — as those neighbouring countries that opposed South Africa had found.

"Nobody, but nobody has pledged guns or identified themselves with our brothers, and even Mbagwu (the Zimbabwe Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mbagwu) has said he will not provide a base against South Africa.

"While I don't say violence may not happen tomorrow, I told parliamentary members that I believe we shouldn't all looking at the horizon and doing nothing about the situation."

Chief Buthelesi told them that if European countries were interested in the problems which black South Africans encountered, the least they could do to "strengthen our arm" was to give humanitarian aid, "just like other developing countries which they assisted with that kind of aid."

He declined to say whether he had been successful in obtaining aid, but said that if money was forthcoming it would not be used for Inkathla but for all South African Blacks.

It was important for Blacks in South Africa to get assistance from outside. They needed financial aid for agriculture and food production. Asked when Inkathla would establish offices in Europe, Chief Buthelesi said the question was academic at this stage. "It's not a question of when; it's a question of who goes there." It was important for South African Blacks to be represented abroad. At present there were only the cultural sections of the ANC and Pan-Africanist Congress overseas. It was important for Inkathla to set up offices in Europe but, he emphasised, they would not be used to counter the ANC.

"Whichever people say, the struggle will be in South Africa by the people of South Africa." — Sapa



'DIE BURGER' COMMENTS ON NUJOMA MILITARY SUCCESS CLAIMS

Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 23 Oct 80 p 5

[Translation from Afrikaans of DIE BURGER editorial: "Nujoma's Claims"]

[Text]

TO PEOPLE who are properly informed about what is transpiring in the SWA/Namibia bush war the latest claims of Sam Nujoma could sound laughable. He contends that Swapo is in the process of winning the military battle and that it is already in control of large parts of this area. It does not matter much to Nujoma that these claims do not square with the facts.

More than 1 500 Swapo terrorists have been shot dead this year by security forces. To lead bush fighters in this type of warfare at the rate of a company a month decidedly does not point to military ascendancy for the terrorist organization.

And --here you reach the stage where you have to use fighters aged only 12 years in the frontlines, serious misgivings arise about the reserves of such an organization.

However, Nujoma knows that he does not have to concern himself much with the facts. He has an all too-willing audience prepared to listen to his stories. Even if they have doubts, it does not suit them to air these doubts. Nujoma and his outfit comprise only one of the many pawns in their onslaught on South West and South Africa.

For this reason it would be wise for Southwesterners and South Africans not to be blinded by the evident silly yarns being spun by Nujoma and his lieutenants.

No slackening in the battle in the foreseeable future can be expected. It is essential that the high standard of preparedness be maintained and that the Swapo pawns still be hammered mercilessly. Fortunately there are abundant signs that the leaders in the security forces are aware of this.

CSO: 4420

## CONSOLIDATION PROPOSAL DETAILS TO BE ISSUED SOON

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Nov 80 p 3

[Text]

**THE** detailed and long-awaited specific consolidation proposals for homelands will be released "anytime now", Mr Henrie van der Walt, chairman of the Government Consolidation Commission, said in Pretoria yesterday.

The specific proposals will delineate new borders for the Black states and vitally affect border farmers as boundaries get redrawn.

The guidelines announced by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koenrad, emphasise economic considerations instead of straight land swaps for consolidation.

Mr Van der Walt yesterday refuted a statement by Dr Koenrad on Thursday saying that the new guidelines differed considerably from his commission's proposals.

The Government had merely chosen one of the alternatives offered in the Van der Walt Commission proposals, Mr Van der Walt said.

"There is nothing in the statement made yesterday which harms my commission at all," he said.

"They have just opted for more emphasis on economic areas instead of land, but that was one of the alternatives we came up with."

"That is the Cabinet's right to choose an alternative," Mr Van der Walt said.

From the opposition side, the Government's new vision

on consolidation was yesterday hailed as "realistic".

Mr Bill Buthe, MP for Maseru River and a member to the President's Council, said: "At last they have twigged that land is not the solution to the problems."

He said it was ridiculous for the Government to keep buying another and another parcels of land for more and more money instead of investing the capital in the area.

"They should use the existing tribal system."

"The homelands and chiefs now control the land and are loath to give it up because they are paid rental for allowing it to be used."

"The last solution we spent buying land would be far better utilized if we paid the man some sort of 'quit' rent and allowed the farms to be used to better advantage," he said.

"It is an absolute disgrace that a place like KwaZulu cannot feed itself. For this, the present system should be blamed."

In the guidelines announced by Dr Koenrad on Thursday, the Government said it intended limiting capital expenditure for land swaps as much as possible.

Land transfers from White to Blacks would have to be "utilised productively and on an economic basis."

Priority would be given to finalising the 1975 proposals and further land swaps would depend almost exclusively on the economic development needs of each national state. — Sapa.

## **SOUTH AFRICA**

### **INDUSTRIAL SECURITY REGULATIONS BEING PREPARED**

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Nov 80 p 8

[Text] Certain South African companies which will fall under the National Key Points Act of 1980, will, among other things, soon be forced to employ highly-trained security guards.

According to the trade magazine, Industrial Week, the National Key Points Committee in Pretoria is busy formulating regulations which will govern the protection against terrorism of key businesses and installations throughout the country.

Another important factor of the new Act is that it will tighten up the activities of local security companies, ensuring for the first time that they will be forced to meet stringent operating conditions.

The more reputable security companies are welcoming the new Act.

#### **Training**

"I believe that Black security guards will, for the first time, be armed and that some installations are already training them in the use of firearms," said Mr Roy Macfarlane, managing director of Fidelity Guards.

A spokesman for the National Key Points Committee in Pretoria said that they were still busy with the regulations and were receiving feedback from, among others, the Security Association of South Africa, the South African Police and the Railways Police.

"Once the regulations have been formulated, probably within the next month or so, they will be gazetted and become law.

"Among other things, specified companies will be forced by law to employ security guards. Their definition and training will be laid down," the spokesman said.

He refused to say what kind of companies or what percentage could be expected to be affected by the new act.

CSO: 4420

## GOVERNMENT TO ENCOURAGE, HELP SMALL BUSINESSES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Oct 80 p 2

[Article by Johan Kloppers]

[Text]

THE Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, Mr Pietie du Plessis yesterday announced that the time was ripe for the Government to launch a comprehensive programme to give aid to the small businessman in South Africa.

Opening the National Federated African Chamber of Commerce congress at Jan Smuts Airport he said many other countries had comprehensive and thoroughly planned programmes for stimulating small business enterprises.

Referring to the programme in overseas countries he said it had been introduced to enable small business enterprises to compete with big enterprises "and to assist them in those fields where they fall short as a result of their smallness."

He said the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, has said at the summit meeting between South Africa, Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda special attention would have to be paid to, among other things, special arrangements to encourage small business enterprises.

Mr Du Plessis said he had to emphasise that the Government did not envisage at this stage taking over or hampering the various activities of the more than 30

institutions involved in aid to small business enterprises.

"On the contrary, the Government hopes these institutions will be strengthened, assisted and stimulated by this programme so that they continue their good work and do better than ever before."

There were basically two legs of the programme now being launched:

● The support of small business enterprises by means of a budget for those concerns with the Department of Industries, Commerce and Tourism. This budget supported assistance to small business enterprises by various approved institutions and initiatives.

● A small business development corporation which would give financial assistance to small business enterprises in need of such assistance to small business practices, but under very favourable conditions.

Referring to the development corporation he said it would be formed as soon as possible.

"Comprehensive deliberations have been held with the governments of independent national states and self-governing states and it will be a partnership undertaking between the private sector and the Government sector."

He said Dr Anton Rupert had in principle pledged R5-

million on behalf of his group during the Carlton Hotel conference and the Government had allocated \$10-million in this year's Budget for such an undertaking.

Deliberations between the Government and the private sector "are currently in progress to bring about this corporation."

"The government is less concerned about who will have the controlling interest in this corporation -- the private sector or the Government. But should the private sector prefer this, the controlling interest can be in their hands."

"The corporation is expected to begin with a share capital of \$300-million and it is hoped the private sector will take up at least \$50-million of these shares," Mr De Plessis said.

The functions of the corporation would include the following:

- The financing of small business enterprises through temporary participation in share capital, and loans on the short, medium or long term.
- The guarantee of loans furnished by the private banking sector to small business enterprises. In this regard it was important to point out that it would definitely not be the purpose of the corporation to take the place of the banks -- it would be supplementary to the banks.
- The provision of other remuneration services to small business enterprises should such enterprises not be in a position to do so themselves.
- Supplying after-care services in support of the corporation's own financing function.
- Providing certain basic services such as infrastructure aimed specifically at the requirements of small business enterprises.

## LATEST GAS FIND NOT COMMERCIALY VIABLE

Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 22 Oct 80 p 11

[Article by Gordon Kling]

[Text]

INITIAL indications are that the latest gas show off the Southern Cape coast by the state-owned Sankor oil search venture represents between five and 15 percent of what could be considered a commercially viable find.

Conceding this yesterday morning at Sankor added that there were no signs of oil in the gas-producing zone.

Well RD 4, 144 km south-west of Mossel Bay, is producing about 14 000 cubic metres of gas a day at the surface. Signs of gas were observed during drilling over a length of 10 km at a depth extending from 1 000 m.

Three zones were selected for testing in this area, with the first failing to gain any recovery and the second producing the gas. The third zone remains to be tested. Results can be expected in two to three weeks.

A spokesman for Sankor yesterday described permeability of the second zone -- the ability to obtain a flow of the

hydrocarbons from the reservoir -- as "better than usual" and more sophisticated techniques than those applied in the past were being used to improve it.

"We should stress that what we have so far is not indicative of an economic discovery," said Sankor's press spokesman, Mr Mike Luthardt. "We'll only be able to put the whole matter into perspective later when the tests have been completed."

The Minister of Minerals and Energy Affairs, Mr P W de Klerk, said in a statement that the find was the ninth show of gas in Sankor's prospecting area.

All exploration for oil and gas by foreign firms off the South African coast ceased several years ago after early disappointing indications.

Sankor's 300-million budget is, however, justified by energy authorities in the country that it represents only four days' turnover by fuel, and on the stage "oil is where you find it".



## BRIEFS

**PARAGUAY AWARD**--The State President has approved the acceptance by Col Willem Johannes Pienaar of the following Paraguay awards of honor: "Orden Del Merito Military (Comendador)" "Medalla de Artilleria" "Medalla de la Aeronautica."  
[Summary] [Pretoria GOVERNMENT GAZETTE in English 12 Sep 80 p 9]

**ARMSCOR DIRECTOR**--The State President has appointed Jacobus Wynand Louw de Villiers as a director of the Armscor Corporation of South Africa, Ltd, for a period of three years. [Summary] [Pretoria GOVERNMENT GAZETTE in English 12 Sep 80 p 17]

**MOTSUENYANE ON BUSINESS PROMOTION**--Mr Sam Motsuanyane, president of the National Federated African Chambers of Commerce, called on the South African Government yesterday to open schools and trading areas to all races to speed up the country's development. He said countries without mineral resources were ahead of South Africa economically because their governments concentrated on educating all its peoples and gave financial assistance to small businessmen to get on their feet. South Africa with all her mineral resources could give a lead in this direction if only she could get all her peoples to be fruitfully involved with the development of the country. Mr Motsuanyane has just returned from a tour of the Far East, where he found countries without mineral resources had established major industries and export capabilities. He was speaking at a conference of the industrialist members of the African Chamber of Commerce. Mr Motsuanyane criticised South Africa's policy of separating races in the economic sphere, a practice, he said, that was hampering the country's economic development. In all the countries in the Far East and the one African country, Kenya, he had visited, education was free and compulsory. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Oct 80 p 7] [by Lawrence Mayekiso]

**BAN ON PARENTS' MEETING**--Port Elizabeth--The secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches (SACC), Bishop Desmond Tutu, has described the banning of a meeting of parents and pupils in New Brighton this week as "annoying". "It simply means that we are now sitting on the lid of a boiling cauldron," he said in an interview. Mr A.Z. Lemani, programme organizer of the Port Elizabeth and Cape Parents' Committee, said that the banning had "simply served to kill all efforts to make pupils return to school next year". The police liaison officer for the Eastern Cape, Colonel G van Rooyen, confirmed yesterday that the meeting had been banned "in light of the unrest situation in the townships on Saturday afternoon". Buses and cars were stoned in the townships here in the excitement over Mike Weaver's boxing victory over Gerrie Coetzee at Sun City. Police in KwaZakhele fired tear-gas to disperse stone-throwing crowds. One man was arrested. Bishop

said) "I came here to give a report-back to the parents and pupils after having been asked to intervene by a joint delegation from the Cape as a whole."--Sapa [Text] [Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 29 Oct 80 p 11]

**BLACK BASH OFFICER**--The Black Bash no longer believes that peaceful change is possible--but still hopes for a miracle, Mrs R. B Robb, vice-chairman of the Bash's Cape Western Region, told a meeting of the Institute of Citizenship yesterday. Mrs Robb said the Black Bash had failed in its strivings to achieve change in South Africa by peaceful, legal means. "We have failed abysmally, but not through want of trying." For 25 years the Bash and many others had warned the government that their discriminatory and restrictive policies would lead to the sort of violence that had taken place in the Cape earlier this year. "Peaceful protest and reasoned arguments have failed and the young people today have lost their patience and resorted to what seems to be mindless violence." In a talk entitled "The Black Bash--25 Years", Mrs Robb said it was depressing to look back on their public protests in the first years of the Bash's existence and realize today they would not be allowed to stage a march or a convoy nor could they camp all night outside the Union Buildings. Today the Black Bash's most important work is done through their advice offices--to help victims of unjust legislation and to inform themselves and the public of the results of the implementation of influx-control legislation. "Today the anti-white attitude of young blacks, although not surprising, is very frightening," Mrs Robb said. "They are obviously tired of waiting to be given their rights peacefully and every year show more signs of being prepared to demand if not take what is rightly theirs. However, believing that 'for evil to succeed it is sufficient for good men to do nothing' we will, like the Institute of Race Relations, the Civil Rights League, the National Council of Women and the Women's Movement for Peace, go on bashing our heads against a stone wall hoping for a miracle." [Excerpts] [Capetown THE CAPE NEWS in English 24 Oct 80 p 11]

**DISBANDING INDIAN COUNCIL**--Pretoria--The Indian Council was to be disbanded at the end of the month, the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, said last night. The minister said that the move followed representations from the council's executive and talks with the Reform and Democratic parties. He said that the election of new council members would be held early next year and the new council would again have 15 elected and 15 nominated members. The minister said that a notice dissolving the council would appear in the Government Gazette tomorrow. Last night's announcement had the advantage that the present members of the executive committee could continue with their duties till the next executive was constituted. Mr Heunis emphasized that the government remained committed to holding a general election in terms of the act governing elections for Indians, and said that the election would be held as soon as possible. The election for the next Indian Council, in terms of the system of electoral colleges, would be held early next year.--Sapa [Text] [Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 23 Oct 80 p 2]

**JAPAN, TAIWAN SUGAR NEGOTIATIONS**--Tokyo--Negotiations between Japan and both Taiwan and South Africa have begun for sugar supply contracts, Japanese trade sources said. They said yesterday Taiwan approached Japanese trade houses with an offer of 80 000 tons of raw sugar for delivery next year with terms and conditions the same as this year. The current three-year contract, signed in 1979, calls for the supply of between 100 000 to 200 000 tons of sugar annually with the delivery

price set this year at the London daily price plus £0,50 per ton. The sources said, however, that Japan had rejected the price terms and asked for a reduction in the price of £2 which Taiwan in turn rejected though Taiwan added that it would consider a cut in the tonnage delivered. Meanwhile, talks are underway with South Africa for sugar deliveries for next January to May for the delivery of just under 80 000 tons. This compares with 132 000 tons in the January to April period of this year. The sources added that the price arrangements with South Africa were based on both the London daily price average and on the terminal market price.--Reuter [Text] [Capetown THE CAPS TIMES in English 22 Oct 80 p 13]

TRANSKEI OFFICIAL'S HOME BOOMED--Port Elizabeth--Port Elizabeth police are investigating the possibility that a Transkei opposition group could have been responsible for the bomb blast which rocked the Port Elizabeth home of the Transkei consul on Thursday night. The Transkei Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr S.M. Qaba, said there was a possibility an opposition group in Transkei could have been responsible. Mr Qaba also said he was concerned about the safety of Transkei officials in South Africa. He said that this concern had been passed on to the South African Government and the South African ambassador in Transkei. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Nov 80 p 3]

TRANSKEI ASSEMBLY SESSION--Umtata--The special session of the Transkei National Assembly, called to approve an additional appropriation of R21,5-million for the current financial year to nine government departments, ended in Umtata yesterday. During yesterday's sitting, which lasted about six minutes, the Minister of Finance, Mr Ramony Madikizela, rose to move the third reading of the Appropriation Bill and the assembly adjourned to next year. The three-day session approved funds for drought relief, development and maintenance of water sources, the purchase of government and army vehicles, a further grant to the University of Transkei, expenditure on Capital Radio and the completion of major works such as schools, hospitals, clinics and roads and bridges. Mr Madikizela also announced a pay increase for all public servants backdated to October 1.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Nov 80 p 11]

CBO: 4420

# UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION WILL NOT BE FREE

Nbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 28 Oct 80 p 1

[Article by James Dlamini]

[Text] A spokesman for the Ministry of Education has told a United Nations congress that primary school education in Swaziland will not be free and compulsory even when government introduces what has been described as "universal primary education" in 1985.

The officer was speaking in the final day of a congress on the creation of employment, reducing dependence and fair distribution of incomes. It was by the Jobs and Skills Programme for Africa, JASPA. She said what the ministry meant by universal education was provision of school places "for all those who wanted to go to school." She stated that it would not be free or compulsory.

## First indication

This is the first time that a spokesman for the Ministry has officially stated that "universal primary education being planned for 1985" would not be free and compulsory.

The seminar has strongly recommended that the Ministry should be careful not to raise expectations which may not be met in practice. The revelation by Mrs. Katamati, a planning officer in the Ministry, came as a surprise as the public has been consistently made to believe that there should be free and compulsory primary school education by 1985.

The seminar has also recommended that mobilisation of funds and teachers should be accelerated in order to meet the required goals.

"While appreciating government desire and policy to provide universal primary education to all children of the relevant age group, it was urged that greater inputs be made of this policy in terms of funds, teachers and physical facilities should be worked out carefully before high expectations are raised," a paper produced at the seminar reads in part.

### **Double Shifts**

In this respect, a suggestion was made that to meet the constraint of classroom facilities the possibility of using double shift in schools be explored. Another disturbing claim was made by a representative of the Central Statistical Office, who said that his department has discovered schools which the Ministry of Education doesn't know about.

### **Ministry Denial**

However, representatives of the Ministry denied this. The Times will try to find out more about the details on the education plan for 1985 in order to clarify the position as the public has all along been made to believe that they would not pay for primary education from 1985 onwards. More details about the resolutions of the seminar will also be published later.

CSO: 4420



## SWAZILAND

### BRIEFS

**SOBHEZA SPEAKS ON UN DAY**--Swaziland is encouraged to see that the United Nations believes in the same policy as this Kingdom--that negotiations and peaceful settlements solve disputes, King Sobhuza said on Friday. He was speaking at the celebration of the 35th anniversary of the United Nations, during functions held at Sahlolo National Stadium. [Excerpt] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 27 Oct 80 p 1]

**MATSIJA AIRPORT LANDING LIGHTS**--Night landing facilities at Matsiwa Airport were formally switched on by Minister of Education Canon Sipethe Dlamini at dusk after the United Nations Day celebrations on Friday. The equipment was donated by the United Nations Development Programme, and that ceremony was watched by visiting Assistant Secretary General of the UN Mr Michel Doo Kingue, who is also UNDP Regional Director for Africa. The lights will not immediately be functional, as staff are still being trained in their operation in Nairobi. [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 27 Oct 80 p 1]

CSO: 4420



**MUSLIM SUPREME COUNCIL ELECTION RESULTS REPORTED**

Kampala WEEKLY TOPIC in English 26 Sep 80 p 1

[Article: "Victory for Democratic Forces in Muslim Supreme Council"]

[Text] At last the democratic forces in the Uganda Muslim Supreme Council (UMSC) have emerged victorious. A convention of representatives from every corner of the country held in the Makerere University Main Hall nullified all the dictatorial measures taken by the Interim Chief Khadi, Sheikh Kassim Mulumba, elected a new Executive Committee, and appointed new office-bearers to run the affairs of the Council.

As Sheikh Kassim Mulumba lay critically ill in Mulago hospital, Prince Badru Kakungulu presided over the convention that undid whatever he had strived to achieve by suspending the constitution of the UMSC and dismissing the Executive Committee that had appointed him as Interim Chief Khadi. His appointment was for a period that should have been only three months but turned out to be more than a year.

The first victory for the democratic forces was registered when the off-and-on Convention was successfully convened at Makerere, after being turned out of the International Conference Centre where they had made a confirmed booking for "Committee Room B. Even at Makerere some unidentified person had unsuccessfully attempted to persuade the University authorities to withdraw the facility from the convention.

The convention unanimously elected Prince Badru Kakungulu as Chairman and Haji Asmani Mbuubi, from Bukedi, as his Deputy. Kakungulu was elected in absentia although he had earlier indicated that he would not stand for any office.

The Convention--the second since 1972 when UMSC was founded--elected 15 Executive Committee members (three from each District) who later nominated candidates to fill various posts in the Council. The nominees ratified by the Convention were: Haji Isa Lukwago (Secretary General), Abdu Juma Biramahire (Deputy Secretary General), Haji Ramathan Wesike (Assist. Secretary General-Housing) Mohamed Kasimbiraire (Assist. Secretary General-Education); Haji Magid Baagalalimo (Treasurer) and Zakaria Riasel- (Assist. Treasurer).

The members of the Executive Committee are: Western Region: Abdu Juma, Isaah Ngezi, and Ahamadi Kitakula. Northern Region: Haji Mpira, Zakaria Rieasi, and Sebbi Longa. Eastern Region: Muluya Mustafa, Kamadi Mwanga, and Haji Kalango. Kampala: I. Seguya, H. Mabuya, and H. Katalaga. Buganda Region: Abu Mayanja, Haji Asis Kasujja, and Dr. S. Kigundu.

Also elected were seven chiefs who will together with the District Khadis constitute the College of Sheikhs. By the time we went to press the College of Sheikhs was due to meet to elect a new Sheikh Mufti, a chief Khadi, and their deputies.

It appears that the IDRC has reverted to the system followed by most muslim countries where they have a Mufti on top as the spiritual leader with a chief Khadi under him as the head of administration.

As the election approached, observers speculated that the battle for the post of Chief Khadi will be between Abdu-Obedi Kamulegaya, Sheikh Ali Kivumbi and Sheikh Walukuli. Former Chief Khadi Abdalla-rasaq Matovu, was tipped as the chief contender for the post of Sheikh Mufti.

CSO: 4420

## LIMITED NUMBER OF CUBAN SOLDIERS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE SOON

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 20 Oct 80 pp 1, 16

[Text]

**KAMPALA is in the grip of a crisis following a wave of bombings and killings which rocked the city at the weekend.**

And Ugandan Military Commission chairman Paulo Muwanga warned local officials to brace themselves for further violence.

He told a hurriedly-called meeting of councillors and chiefs, headed by the Mayor and his deputy: "Anything can happen in Kampala, any day, any moment."

The bodies of seven people, including a man in military uniform, lay near a small car which had been riddled with bullets in a Kampala suburb. And on Friday night eight explosions were heard.

Referring to the recent crisis in north-west Uganda, after an invasion last week by soldiers loyal to former dictator Idi Amin, Mr. Muwanga said: "You may believe the war is in the north-west but it is in your hands, here in Kampala. We have people in Kampala poised to cause trouble."

Since Amin was overthrown in April last year, Kampala has experienced numerous murders, robberies, car thefts and bombings. Officials say more than 1,000 people have been killed in the Ugandan capital in this period, some by men in Army uniform.

Uganda is now seeking the transfer of Cuban soldiers from Ethiopia to train the Ugandan Army, say sources close to the military government.

The sources, who have been reliable in the past, said in interviews over the weekend that a limited number of Cubans were expected to arrive soon. They said the Cubans would not replace the 10,000 Tanzanian troops still in Uganda, who make up the country's strongest military force.

Official Ugandan spokesmen, as well as some Western diplomats, have rejected suggestions that the east-leaning Military Commission intends to bring in the Cubans. But the sources described the 7,000-man Ugandan Army as poorly trained, split by tribal and regional feuds and badly in need of discipline.

When a band of Amin's exiled soldiers invaded north-western Uganda, the sources said, about 200 Ugandan troops were caught on a parade ground in Kitale, unarmed, and were killed. Other Ugandan forces in the area fled in panic.

Muwanga returned on Friday from meetings with Ethiopian defence and police officials in Addis Ababa. He also visited Cuba earlier this month.

Uganda has in the past year sent about 600 men to Cuba for training in intelligence operations, said reliable sources. Additional hundreds were reportedly sent to Algeria for military training.

Diplomats say Uganda has had an intelligence agency since Amin was overthrown and his notorious State Research Bureau disbanded.

Government officials say a lack of military discipline is partly to blame for the nightly bursts of shooting around Kampala.

Automatic weapons fire begins when the streets empty at dusk and goes on sporadically until long after the 10 p.m. curfew.

On Friday night, the shooting in central Kampala was unusually intense and the city was rocked by eight explosions.

Meanwhile, Sudan has denied that Sudanese territory is being used as a springboard by pro-Amin forces to attack Uganda.

A statement issued at the weekend by the Sudan Embassy in Nairobi said Sudan was not involved in such attacks as was alleged by Kampala.

The statement also pointed out that Ugandan refugees had been granted asylum in the Sudan because they were "forced by the prevailing situation in their country to seek asylum".

CSO: 4420

## MINISTER TELLS UGANDANS THEIR RIGHTS

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 18 Oct 80 p 8

(Text)

UGANDANS are free to live and work in any part of the country, the minister of power, posts and telecommunications, Mr Akasa p'Ojok has said.

He was addressing a rally at Kasere where Baioro had been threatened by members of the Rwenzururu movement.

p'Ojok made it clear: "There is no law restricting Ugandan citizens from living and working in any part of the country."

The minister who has been in Kasere District studying the problems of the area appealed to the Baioro who had fled the area to return to their homes and places of work.

"After meeting the authors of the threat there is now no cause for alarm", he assured.

He condemned tribal killings and revenge. "Anyone found taking the law into his hands will be dealt with severely," he warned.

p'Ojok said while the UNLA soldiers were beating off Amin's

gangsters in Arua, any internal confusion behind their backs would be treated as enmity.

The minister dismissed allegations that the UPC (Uganda People's Congress) was playing some role in creating problems in Kasere District.

"The UPC, does not condone disunity because the party symbol is of an open hand of peace and unity."

The minister directed the removal of "mayunha-kumi" road blocks between Kasere and Fort Portal since they served no useful purpose. He said any illegal road-block on that road should be reported to the security forces immediately.

Akasa p'Ojok warned some people who were interfering in the district's registration exercise to stop it.

He called on people who had not yet registered to take advantage of the extension of registration which was announced on Tuesday — UNA

## FIRST-HAND ACCOUNT BEHIND AMIN INVADERS' LINES REPORTED

Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 30 Oct 80 p 7

[Text]

A sudden invasion of the north west corner of Uganda by ex-President Amin's soldiers living in Sudan and Zaire caught the Ugandan and Tanzanian armies by surprise. While the Ugandans were celebrating independence day the invaders swooped. Within days the Tanzanians and Ugandans had counter-attacked and won back the areas. Gemini News Service's correspondent went behind the invaders' lines and talked with the troops.

HUNDREDS of Ugandan government security forces posted to man military garrison border towns in the north western areas of the country were caught off-guard by the lightning attack mounted by former Amin troops who seized several small towns within hours.

The incursion came when most soldiers were either preparing or taking part in parades to mark the 18th anniversary of independence from the British on October 9, 1962.

At Koboko, Amin's village town, about 300 soldiers, all unarmed and already taking part in the festivities, were massacred at will.

Koboko is about six kilometres from the Zaire-Uganda border and about 10 from the Sudan-Uganda border. The invaders quickly surrounded Koboko and extended their grip to the south in a drive towards the Arua, headquarters of West Nile District and also a Provincial Capital.

At first a spokesman of the ruling Military Commission was quoted as saying that "they were

only a handful of confused Kakwa tribesmen — Amin's own tribe." But they turned out to be about 3,200 experienced soldiers.

Investigations along the Uganda-Sudan and Zaire-Uganda borders earlier this year showed that about 10,000 ex-Amin soldiers commanded by Felix Onama, Defence Minister in the post-independence government of Dr. Milton Obote, were poised to attack Uganda.

The Ugandan and Sudanese authorities dismissed the report as false and aimed at wrecking cordial relations between the two countries.

In fact, Onama was training thousands of ex-Amin soldiers who had crossed last year with their arms intact into the jungles of the Southern Sudan in bush guerrilla warfare — apparently with the full knowledge of the Sudanese authorities in the South.

The Sudanese, for reasons best known to them, had failed to disarm Amin's men, who are now camping as refugees only a few

kilometres from the Uganda-Sudan border. They staged raids into Uganda and made off with hundreds of cattle stolen from the nomad tribes in north eastern Uganda, mainly Karimojong and Karapokot.

Amin's soldiers had crossed the borders at the end of the liberation war. They had military jeeps, armoured personnel carriers, tanks, mortars, rocket-launchers, automatic rifles, machine-guns, sub-machine guns, grenade-launchers, artillery pieces etc. More than 6,000 are estimated to be living in the refugee camps, still with their weaponry. In Zaire, about 4,000 or 5,000 ex-Amin soldiers are believed to have crossed the borders with their weapons.

Amin himself is said to have visited both the Sudan and Zaire recently and talked with his former commanders. He is believed to have invited them to his hideout in Jeddah or Riyadh, in Saudi Arabia, where the plans to invade Uganda were hatched. The Saudi Arabian government is

said to have offered limited military and financial support to Amin supporters.

I crossed the Ugandan defence line into the territories still being held by the invading force and talked to several rebel soldiers. Some claimed that they had become homesick and merely wanted to return to Uganda to rejoin their families.

Others said they hoped for an early end to the political squabbling in Kampala after the general election, earlier planned for September 30, but now postponed till December 10.

The refugees expected the elections to be over by now and a general amnesty to allow them to return home and take part in the building of the new Uganda. But nothing seemed in sight, so they decided to use force of arms to return home.

Most of the soldiers dissociated themselves from the so-called Uganda National Rescue Front chaired by Brigadier Moses Ali who has vowed to reinstate Amin.

The invaders also took advantage of the continued squabbling among the three major political parties in Uganda — the UPC led by Dr. Obote, the DP led by Paul Semugwura and UPM led by the Marxist Yoweri Museveni.

The three contenders have been locked in bitter argument on how to transform the country

democratically after 18 years of no elections since independence.

The invaders proved to be a force to be reckoned with. They drove Ugandan government soldiers, armed only with light weapons, out of half a dozen border towns within two days.

They had taken Koboko, Yamba and Arua and started driving south. They aimed to take over Soroti and Tororo and then seal off the lifeline of Uganda's economy, the mainroad linking the country by rail and road to Kenya in the east.

If the invaders held their ground and extended their grip to the country's only outlet to the sea by road overland through Kenya, then the military Commission government in Kampala would have faced real trouble.

The invasion force was commanded by Amin's former Chief of Staff, Maj-General Isaac Lumago, himself a career soldier and a Kakwa by tribe, said to be a moderate who tried to persuade Amin to make peace with Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere last year, before he was defeated.

Lumago is a Christian from the north. Amin is a Muslim from the north. The invaders had the support of local peasants and villagers who had suffered a great deal owing to lack of adequate security and persecutions.

—GEMINI



## TELEGRAM FROM RUGUMAYO, OTHERS TO UPC, BIDANDI'S REPLY

Kampala WEEKLY TOPIC in English 3 Oct 80 pp 1, 8

(Text)

THREE of the four NCC members who were commonly known as the "gang of four", namely Edward Rugumayo, Dan Wadada Nabudere, and Omeroy Oyweh (the fourth fourth is Yash Tandem) have accused the Uganda Patriotic Movement of having collaborated in the establishing of a dictatorship in Uganda under the Military Commission. The accusation was made in a telegram the three men sent to the Secretary General of the Movement, Bidandi Badi, wherein they described themselves as "Chairman NCC-UNLP", "Secretary, Political and Diplomatic Commission NCC-UNLP" and "Secretary NCC-UNLP", respectively.

The full text of the telegram, believed to be the first communication the "gang of four" have made with anybody in Uganda since the Military Commission assumed power, reads as follows:

"We congratulate you on your firm stand in the face of the UPC-Obote dictatorial maneuvers to further consolidate its dictatorship through the election of the Chairman of the Military Junta. Although your challenge to the Junta comes rather late after having collaborated with it, nevertheless your demands that the supreme political powers of the NCC be restored is a commendable one. You should not forget that it was only the UNLP arrangement at Mashi that stopped Obote's maneuvers to re-

capture power in April last year using the Tanzanian Army to do so. The UNLP arrangement strengthened all the democratic forces to raise up their voices and committed itself to restoring democracy and freedom in our country. It was this far-sighted arrangement that enabled your parties to emerge, having been banned in the past by UPC's Obote. You should never forget this. The unprincipled opposition to the umbrella arrangement in some quarters (which only went a long way to strengthen UPC-Obote maneuvers to overthrow the UNLP with the assistance of the Mungira/Oyite Oyeh/Museveni military cliques) this arrangement offered the country the best way of resolving Uganda's problems in the shortest while not foreclosing major constitutional discussions after the country had settled down after the elections. Your continuance in occupying the Junta's dictatorial throne has weakened the people who had accepted the democratic arrangement. For this reason you can only ruin yourselves by firmly defending the Junta and its organs against the UPC-Obote dictators. You should not only boycott NCC meetings but should resign from the Junta's cabinet. Those who occupy positions on the Military Junta cannot at the same time pretend to speak on behalf of the people. Uganda today needs not a so-called class government of dictators but a peoples government elected by them on conditions that assure them unity to resist the dictators and strengthen democracy in the country.

*Stand firm under the umbrella of the UNLF and resist the dictators. A bird in hand under UNLF is worth two in the bush of so-called free and fair elections organized by the Obote-UPC Junta. Long live the UNLF and unity of the people of Uganda".*

Replying to the telegram from the "gang of four", UPM Secretary General, Didandi Swell, had this to say:

*"I have received your telegram of September 23rd, 1966. First of all, I note with bemused amazement your references to some of us as collaborators with what you call the ruling Junta. I earnestly hope it is not the same collaboration as you (Don Nabudere and Edward Rugemaya) were involved in with the Amin regime in the early twenties. However, I suggest that you stop playing the hero and come back here to fight it out along with us. Otherwise, shut up and wait until the political atmosphere is peaceful enough for you to return and advocate your abstract theories on democracy.*

*"It is my contention that Edward Rugemaya, as Chairman of NCC, has the lion's share of the responsibility for the suffering that Uganda is currently experiencing. Because of Rugemaya's cowardly attitude he failed to come to the rescue of the nation at her hour of great need. Everybody knows that if Rugemaya had flown back from wherever he was and commanded the NCC the present crisis in Uganda would have been on a totally different plane.*

*"Since some of us have stuck it out the way we have, kindly leave us alone so that we may accomplish the task you have timidly abandoned."*

Didandi concluded his reply with the following observation: *"Incidentally, it is a strange coincidence that all of you - the self-styled "democrats" - were conveniently out of the country on the day the Military Commission assumed power.*

## ECONOMIC AGREEMENT WITH MADHVANI FAMILY CRITICIZED

Kampala WEEKLY TOPIC in English 19 Sep 80 pp 6-7, 10

[Article by M. Namani]

[Text]

AT MOSHI, the UNLP pledged to consolidate and safeguard Uganda's national independence. This pledge became one of the four "Moshi principles". In its context, the UNLP vowed to repudiate all unequal treaties between Uganda and any foreign interest.

That was the promise. But if we are to judge by the first major industrial agreement between the Binawa administration and a private foreign firm, that promise was not even worth the piece of paper it was written on.

Here we analyze the draft "Memorandum of Agreement by and between the Government of the Republic of Uganda and Heirs of Jayant Madhvani", dated October 1979.

Signed only six months after Amin's fall, their Agreement covered six major industrial establishments in Uganda, listed in Schedule I appended to the Agreement.

- A. Sugar complex known as Kakira Sugar Works, Kakira.
- B. Steel factory formerly known as Steel Corporation of East Africa Ltd. Jinja.
- C. Glass Factory formerly known as East African Glass Works, Kampala.
- D. Oil Mill Complex, Kakira.
- E. Soap Factory Complex, Kakira.
- F. Sweet Factory, Kakira.

and "such other enterprises as may from time to time by mutual agreement of the parties be added hereto".

## WHO IS THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN?

With any other agreement, such a question may be superfluous. But not so in this case. Let us see why.

The title claims the Agreement is between "The Government of the Republic of Uganda" and "heirs of Jayant Madhvani". The preamble spells out the heirs as four individuals, of whom one Jayant Madhvani is said to be a Ugandan.

But as we move down the provisions of the Agreement, the Madhvanis fade away and their place is taken by a foreign company. Section 4 requires the Government "to enable a single non-resident foreign subsidiary of the MADHVANI foreign trust (herein after also referred to as 'MADHVANI') to subscribe to and be allocated shares in the Companies incorporated as described in Schedules I and II hereof (herein referred to as the 'Company' or 'Companies') and to continue to do so throughout the term of this Agreement".

In Section 5 it becomes clear that this "single-resident foreign subsidiary of the MADHVANI foreign trust" is none other than "Madhvan International, S.A., a corporation

duly organized and existing under the laws of Panama, having offices at Trafalgar House, 11 Waterton Place, London S.W.1, England (herein referred to as 'MISA')."

The Agreement then is really between the Uganda Government and a foreign company, Madhvan International S.A. (MISA), incorporated in Panama and based in England.

## THE PREAMBLE

The preamble, as in any agreement, states the general attitude of both parties to the contract. But what is different and surprising about this particular preamble is that there is no pretence that both parties have equal gains to make from this Agreement. On the contrary, the two parties are depicted in the most dissimilar terms.

Uganda, on the one hand, is portrayed as being in a most wretched, helpless and pitiful situation. In the words of the preamble, Uganda is entering into the Agreement because "as a consequence of the deterioration of the state of these industries, their lack of capital and management, there is vast unemployment, underemployment, underutilization of resources and lack of productivity".

MADHVANI, on the other hand, is portrayed as powerful and devious

of conferring Christian charity on Uganda. For, says the preamble, MADHVANI wishes to "invest in these enterprises and "to encourage the return of private foreign investment capital to assist in the reconstruction of industry and commerce in the Republic of Uganda".

In other words, Uganda is to be recipient and MADHVANI the giver, Uganda the beneficiary and MADHVANI the benefactor. And what is wrong with that, the reader with his eyes on our present economic situation may ask. At least two things.

The language of the preamble puts Uganda in a weak and MADHVANI in a strong position. This is even before the terms of the contract are stated. No wonder the attitude of the preamble is reflected in every provision of the contract.

When all is said and done, as we shall soon see, the contract privileges Uganda (that is, its people and resources) before MADHVANI who is given every opportunity to satisfy its financial appetite. The preamble really inverts the reality. For the fact is that the sole beneficiary of this Agreement is MADHVANI, allowed to operate without let or hindrance. And the sole losers are the Ugandan people.

### OWNERSHIP WITHOUT CONTROL

Section 3 stipulates that Government shall have majority ownership (51%) in the steel and sugar industries, whereas MADHVANI is given a minority ownership (49%). In the remaining four industries, MADHVANI is to be the majority shareholder, while the exact percentages are to be worked out later.

Section 4 gives the majority shareholders the right to elect a majority of directors on the board.

Now, one would think that with a majority of shares and directors, the government would exercise substantial control over the sugar and steel industries. But not so. These majorities are simply a lip-lash to hide a reality which is the opposite.

That reality is contained in the provisions of Section 5. Here, the government agrees to "vest full, sole and exclusive management responsibility and control in MISA for the planning and implementation of the rehabilitation and continuing production and sales operations of the Schedule I enterprises".

That is, it matters little whether the government has a majority of directors on the board or shares in hand. In all these industries, without exception, it is MISA which is given "full, sole and exclusive" control.

Why, we may ask, is MADHVANI to be given "full, sole and exclusive" control? Is it because it promises to bring mountains of cash into the country to rehabilitate these industries? Or perhaps because MADHVANI promises to operate all proceeds from its activities within the country? Let us see.

### CONTROL WITHOUT FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

The preamble boasts of MADHVANI's wish "to invest" in Uganda. But no sooner do we enter the first part of this Agreement than the wish is quickly lost sight of. Instead, it is the government of Uganda, so helpless in the preamble, which emerges as the real investor.

The most explicit statement of this is to be found in Section 5, subsection II, Clause A. It is worth citing this provision in its fullness:

"Government shall:  
To the extent that funds of the Schedule I enterprises are insufficient, and MISA is unable to procure or raise working capital funds to be lent to the companies, place sufficient funds at the disposal of MISA to meet all direct identifiable, operational costs of management, including the salaries and other personal costs of all personnel required to manage and operate said industries, their travel and re-location costs, all consulting fees, professional fees, rents, rates, telephone and cable costs and such other expenses, costs and charges incurred by MISA within and

outside the Republic of Uganda as are directly related to its activities pursuant to this Agreement". (Stress added).

Could a Shylock have done better? Nothing is left out, not even "the salaries and other personal costs". Furthermore, the government is responsible for all costs "within and outside the Republic of Uganda", in local currency or foreign exchange.

And what, we may ask, is MADHVANI's responsibility? Section 6, Clause F, clarifies: "MADHVANI will actively seek out international credits and long-term development loans in foreign and plan. And you, only "to actively seek out" credits and loans; no commitment is promised.

But even in this "seeking out", the government is to be the really responsible party, not MADHVANI. Section 6, Clause O, spells this out: "As and when requested by foreign governments, government-sponsored and international credits and lending institutions, after due consideration on a case basis of the necessity thereof, GOVERNMENT and or Bank of Uganda shall issue guarantees of repayment of principal and interest in respect of loans taken by the companies in which GOVERNMENT holds shares ..." (emphasis added).

And what if MADHVANI's efforts to "seek out" foreign credits and loans fail to secure sufficient funds? In that case, there is Section 7 of the Agreement: "...to the extent the financing, cash flow and self-financing is inadequate, GOVERNMENT undertakes to finance or cause to be financed the shortfall through GOVERNMENT's lending institutions or by means of GOVERNMENT's guarantees to private lending institutions.

In a nutshell, the government of Uganda in the last resort promises MADHVANI-controlled companies every shilling, pound or dollar they may need.



## OTHER GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBILITIES

Legal agreements are notorious for being dull. But that is no excuse for ignoring any of the provisions. For this is not a fictional thriller. On the contrary, every responsibility the government assumes in an agreement with a foreign company is yet another load on the backs of the working people of Uganda. To weigh this load accurately, we need to look at two other provisions of the Agreement. The first is contained in Section 8, Clause E.

**"GOVERNMENT shall assume full responsibility for all liabilities incurred by the industries prior to the agreement and transferred of the assets thereof and shall defend, indemnify and hold the respective companies harmless from any liability whatsoever to prior creditors, lenders, mortgagees, lessors, claimants and shareholders in respect of the assets assigned and transferred;"** (Stress added).

Now, has this sentence simply been added out of a concern for thoroughness? Or could it be that the new machinery installed at some of these industries - like at the Kakira Sugar factory - by the Amin regime has yet to be paid for? Or could "shareholders" possibly refer to the brothers of Jayant Madhvani who are known to have begun legal proceedings for they argue they are no less "heirs" to the Madhvani empire in Uganda than the signatories to this Agreement?

The second provision can be found in Section 8, Clause H:

**"All material services including water, electricity, drainage, sewer, telephone, tele, effluent and sewage disposal, road and rail facilities, shall, upon application evidencing the need therefor and demonstration of the necessity thereof, be provided each of the said companies and the cost of construction to reach factory limits of said companies shall not require any contribution thereon by said companies;"** (Stress added).

Clearly, so far as MADHVANI's demands are concerned, the sky is the limit. But that should not be surprising. What is disturbing, though, is that even the Government's desire to oblige MADHVANI seems to know no bounds.

## MADHVANI'S RIGHTS

Above, we have looked at those sections of the Agreement that spell out the Government's responsibilities. Now we turn to the remaining sections, which outline MADHVANI's rights. For that is the real nature of this Agreement; essentially, it is a listing of the government's responsibilities and MADHVANI's rights!

The most important weapon the Agreement gives MADHVANI is the right to freely export money out of Uganda. Section 4 stipulates the constraints the Government is required to give:

**"Said consent shall include the right to receive and remit in freely convertible currencies all dividends, whether in cash or kind, interest, capital, and proceeds from the sale of said shares, as well as proceeds of shares within the MADHVANI group of companies, without any limitation, delay, restriction - or conditions imposed thereon and for so long as the investing MADHVANI companies shall remain shareholders of the companies"** (Stress added).

Even in their version of dreams the charts of finance could not possibly devise any more than this right "to receive and remit in freely convertible currencies all dividends", "without any limitations, delay, restriction or conditions", and that too "for so long as the investing MADHVANI companies shall remain shareholders of the companies".

As if to leave no doubt about it, the same stipulation is repeated in Section 8, Clause I. And, to ensure the maximum loot, there is even a clause which exempts these monies from Ugandan taxes! Says Section 8, Clause J:

**"Exemption shall be granted from all withholding taxes and taxes at source levied on dividend, interest and payments made to non-resident shareholders, technical consultants and creditors of the companies contemplated by this Agreement".**

Nothing is left to interpretation in this section. Clause 8 in the same section is addressed to the Government:

**"Foreign exchange shall be made available without undue delay with respect to all foreign remittances contemplated in this Agreement, including without limitation, loan principal and interest, dividends, management fees, foreign employee savings and charges and purchases of necessary goods and services from abroad not available in Uganda".**

The last two provisions in detail spell out yet two more clauses. Section 8 Clause N deals solely with the right of expatriates employed by MADHVANI to import duty free "all household goods, personal effects and baggage" and to "remit their savings abroad". Section 8 Clause 6, on the other hand, requires that "all import licenses will be granted promptly as and when required by said companies... to rehabilitate and maintain continuous operation of each company throughout the term of the Agreement..."

The cat is out of the bag. The real reason for MADHVANI's wanting to enter into the Agreement is not that it wishes "to invest" - for the Agreement doesn't require MADHVANI to invest even a cent. What the Agreement does give MADHVANI is the right to control these companies and to export local funds overseas without let or hindrance. It is the legalization of a daylight robbery!

## A SOP

This, perhaps, is the right place to turn to Section I of the Agreement. For Section I states that it is "expressly agreed and understood" that this Agreement in no way deals with the question of compensation (obviously referring to the 1972 takeover).

And it is further stated: "nor shall MADHVANI seek to raise the issue of claims for such compensation under this Agreement".

Now if someone gives you free beer (or Kakira sugar, for that matter) to swallow poison, would you thank him for it? Things, they say, must always be understood in their proper context.

### A MATOKO REPUBLIC?

Such then is the nature of the first major industrial agreement signed by the UNLP Government with a foreign company. All that MADHVANI really commits itself to is a statement of good intentions and pious declarations. The Uganda government, on the other hand, is bound hand and foot to Madhvani's good.

The truth of this comment is most obvious when we examine Sections 4 and 8 of the Agreement.

Referring to the government's undertaking to give MADHVANI a free hand in transferring dividends abroad, Section 4 stipulates:

"The foregoing lawful consents, authorizations and waivers, shall include, without limitations, all Exchange Control, Treasury and

Bank of Uganda consents and the consents of any other Ministry or Ministerial or Administrative body having jurisdiction over the companies. GOVERNMENT consents that the undertakings set forth herein shall prevail and be honored by Government without exception for so long as said MADHVANI companies remain shareholders of the companies" (Stress added).

In other words, even the Ugandan parliament (NCC) does not have the power to question MADHVANI's right to transfer funds unhindered "for as long as said MADHVANI companies remain shareholders of the companies!"

And that is not all. Even more explicit on the omnipotence of MADHVANI and the importance of the GOVERNMENT is section 8, sub-section A:

"All requisite and necessary lawful consents, authorizations, waivers and approvals will be issued, given, granted, maintained and renewed to from time to time by relevant authority as and when requested by the applicable company and/or MISA and in good and sufficient time to enable the applicable company to operate normally, efficiently and without hindrance of any kind" (Stress added).

But sub-section B goes even further, specifying that MADHVANI need not even wait for GOVERNMENT approval before putting its will into effect:

"None of the companies, their respective branches and subsidiaries shall be subject to any penalties or restraints in carrying out their respective business operations in a normal way if, to maintain said operations management elects to take necessary action prior to the formal issuance of the authority therefor, as required by any of said companies; (Stress added).

Even water could not be clearer! Even the blind can see and the deaf hear. So obvious is the meaning of these words.

They say about banana-producing neo-colonies in Central America that foreign companies have such a hold on their central lifelines that it makes a mockery of their claim to republicanism and sovereignty. So they call these Central American countries "banana republics".

Now, no two phenomena in nature or society are exactly alike. But should the Madhvani Agreement become the guideline for contracts between Uganda Government and foreign corporations, what would one say about our sovereignty? In that case, would a commentator be wrong in referring to this country as a "Matoko Republic?"



## BRIEFS

DEATHS IN KAMPALA UNREST--Kampala--Seven bodies, one of a man in military uniform, lay sprawled in a Kampala street on Saturday morning after a night of heavy firing and unexplained explosions in the Ugandan capital. They lay near a small car which had been riddled with bullets. People living in the same area of old Kampala said a number of houses had been broken into and looted during the night curfew, which begins at 10 pm. Residents at the Imperial Hotel said three civilians were shot and wounded when an army patrol entered the hotel while a late-night discotheque was in progress. Tension in the city has increased as preparations begin for Uganda's first parliamentary elections since 1962. The elections are due to take place on December 10. Radio Uganda announced that 14 district commissioners, in different parts of the country, had been suspended for security reasons. It gave no details. Government officials, asked about the announcement, said allegations of inefficiency or disruption of the programme for registering voters, which began recently, had been under investigation.--SAPA-REUTER. [Text] (Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Oct 80 p 5)

CSO: 4420

## BRIEFS

**GENERAL STRIKE CALLED**—Ouagadougou, 6 Nov (AFP)—A 2-day general strike call issued by the four main Upper Voltan labor organizations has not been heeded in the way that labor leaders had hoped for, observers said here on the second day of the movement. The national work stoppage was called in sympathy with the teachers union, SNEAHV, which has been on strike for the past 6 weeks to demand the reinstatement of two members transferred following an earlier strike and the recall of four student teachers sent to France on courses. An information meeting at Ouagadougou's labor exchange this morning was attended only by the Voltan Confederation of Unions (CSV) to which the main teachers' union is affiliated. More policemen than usual were on duty outside public buildings in the capital today, but Ouagadougou and Upper Volta's other main towns were all reported quiet. Work was going on normally in some sectors. [Text] [AB061016 Paris AFP in English 0709 GMT 6 Nov 80]

CSO: 4420

## BRIEFS

**REFUGEES IN FRANCE INCREASE**--The number of Zaire nationals granted political refugee status in France rose from 10 in 1978 to 300 last year. According to provisional estimates, the figure could double during the current year to about 1,000. Meanwhile, French Foreign Ministry sources said that consular officials had been ordered to tighten up on the issuing of three-month visas to Zairese nationals coming to France, in a move to cut down illegal immigration from the Central African state. The sources described the exercise as a "limitation" on visas rather than a suspension and noted that similar restrictions had been placed on nationals from several other countries, including Pakistan and Sri Lanka. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 27 Oct 80 p 2152]

**AGREEMENTS WITH ARGENTINA**--Zaire and Argentina have concluded four cooperation agreements in the commercial, economic, cultural, scientific and technical fields following the 29-31 October official visit of an Argentine economic mission led by Mr Raul Cura, secretary of state for external relations at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [Text] [Kinshasa AZAP in French 0724 GMT 3 Nov 80 AB]

CSO: 4400

## COUNTRY'S POLITICAL TURMOIL SEEN COMING TO SURFACE

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 2 Nov 80 p 10

["Mwongorori's View" Column]

[Text]

**EXACTLY** what is happening in Zambia now is difficult to judge — but there is something decidedly ominous about the disclosures by President Kenneth Kaunda that a gang of armed dissidents had tried to overthrow his Government.

It is now 18 years since Zambia's Independence, and President Kaunda, a devout Christian and peace-maker, has methodically built an impressive international reputation for his country and himself as a statesman of unassailable credentials.

Indeed, Zambia has, over the years, played host to such important gatherings as the historic non-aligned summit of 1973, lately, the epoch-making Commonwealth Conference at which the Lancaster House talks were mooted and, not least, that country's frontline role as a buffer zone for nationalist activity during Rhodesia's liberation struggle.

On the home front, President Kaunda was the very epitome of hope in the emergence of an African brand of socialism

through his much publicised humanitarian works. Seen against this background, current events in Zambia seem strangely out of context. Or could there be more to it than meets the eye?

What seems obvious is that Zambia's Independence, hailed as a dream come true for Zambia, has also brought into sharp focus the undercurrents of internal political turmoil overshadowed for years by the country's involvement in the liberation wars of Southern Africa.

But perhaps the real problem in Zambia is the seemingly intractable economic difficulties characterised by frequent shortages of essential consumer goods, and guarded opinion among the educated Zambians of Lusaka and the industrialised Copperbelt blames Dr Kaunda for what they say is unrealistic economic policies.

The crucial question that must be asked is whether Zambia will be any better off without Kaunda. The answer to that is a matter of conjecture. What is no guessing matter is the grave implications of the present political upheavals to the future of that country.

Faced with a staggering balance of payments deficit running virtually into billions, a rising crime rate and stagnation in economic growth, Zambia can ill afford the "luxury" of a coup. Needless to say, the cost of such an event to Zambia could well spell an economic catastrophe.

All things considered, Zambians themselves can not be without blame for the problems their country is facing. For instance, widespread indifference among the rural peasants has virtually reduced formerly white-owned farms into unproductive wastelands with little or nothing growing on them.

In the port-urban areas around Lusaka and the Copperbelt, some wealthy Zambians who purchased farms turned them into residential mansions where they could hold exclusive parties to entertain relatives and colleagues.

Coupled with the penchant for easy living and luxury, a kind of "get rich quick" fever seems to be sweeping through Zambia like an epidemic.

The discovery of rich emerald deposits in the country's Copperbelt province seems to have aggravated the ordinary Zambian's desire for wealth and the result has been

the growth of a lucrative black market trade in the precious gems.

Admittedly, there maybe some among those opposed to the President's leadership who feel bitter about his failure to halt rampant corruption, and dereliction of duty in the civil service, as well as the quasi-state institutions. Others feel the President has not been firm enough in dealing with those of his lieutenants who fell out of line.

Critics of the President have also been known to decry the country's electoral system which gives the central committee of the only political party, the United National Independence Party a special right to approve or disapprove parliamentary nominees after primary elections.

Whether there is any substance in these grievances is again a matter for Gambians themselves to judge.

But it is clear from what reports are available that, despite the measures imposed by the President in enforcing the down-to-earth code in most parts of the country, and the arrest of some of the dissidents, the political crisis in that country is far from over.

While the security forces have things under control, the Gambian Government has an opportunity to launch a full-scale investigation in order to get to the root cause of the problem.

South Africa has a record for sponsoring subversive missions, but the fact that some prominent Gambians are involved puts a new dimension to the problem.

## SENATE CHIEF CALLS FOR BAN ON IAN SMITH

## 'Nauseating Outbursts' Criticized

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 2 Nov 80 p 1

[Text]

**FORMER** Prime Minister Mr Ian Smith should be banned from Zimbabwe if he continued his "nauseating outbursts" denigrating this country and its people while on overseas trips, said the Leader of the Senate, Senator Joseph Culverwell, yesterday.

He said he and most of his fellow senators felt strongly that Mr Smith should stop talking this "obnoxious rubbish". They intended to suggest to the Government that Mr Smith should be extended the same facility afforded to General Walls (who was banned from Zimbabwe in September) if he failed to do so.

Similar action should be taken against other "Rhodesian Front reactionaries".

He said: "We are slowly but very surely becoming weary, appalled, disgusted and nauseated by some of the infernal, insidious and vituperative remarks made by a few extremist Rhodesian Fronters outside the country."

**MERITOCRACY**

Senator Culverwell was commenting at a Salisbury Press conference on an overseas report of a speech made by Mr Smith in Toronto during his Canadian tour last week. He had described the report as "nauseating" for accuracy, he said.

He quoted Mr Smith as saying that he "deplored" one man, one vote for all countries, including Canada.

Mr Smith had said that he believed in a "meritocracy" with restricted voting rights. To give the vote to everyone irrespective of merit or qualifications and to allow "inefficient and corrupt people" to vote a government into power resulted in "chaos and madness". Mr Smith was reported as saying:

This was a deplorable reference to Zimbabwe and its citizens, said Senator Culverwell.

"We are getting pretty tired of all these sayings by Smith and company."

He also quoted Mr Smith as saying in London that he did not regret one iota of his action in declaring UDI.

"Mr Smith said that if he had not taken that step we would all have starved in this country," said the senator.

"Not once has this man regretted all the hardship he and the Rhodesian Fronters caused in this country. He seems to forget that they were largely responsible for the deaths of 20 000 of our people and that they had, in fact, 68 discriminatory laws, including the Land Tenure Act which was worse than the Land Apportionment Act."

Asked why Mr Smith was still allowed to take part in the political system, he said it was "magnum opus" of the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe to allow it.

"But that does not mean a return of the status quo. Unless this sort of thing stops we will have to think of some way of dealing with it. The utter stupidity of these people who are part of the Government and then saying everything we do or say, is appalling."

"The very disgruntled man, besides other things, even had the arrogance to suggest to the Canadians that they would have been better off if they had abandoned the principle of one man, one vote — and he dares South Africa."

Senator Culverwell said: "I think this thing will be discussed and the Government itself will



have to decide what to do. Smith is basically a racist and we do not need any form of racism in our society."

④ Angry callers, both black and white, telephoned the Sunday Mail office last night immediately after RTV screened a news conference held by Senator Oduerwell.

Many whites complained about the attack on the former Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith,

by the Senator. But most black complainants said that Mr Smith should not be allowed to re-enter the country after hearing his reported comments against our man, our vote.

Ali said they could get no satisfaction from RTV when they were asked to complain directly to the studios if they disagreed with the screened news special programme.

### Editorial Reaction

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 2 Nov 80 p 10

[Editorial]

[Text]

**PRESIDENT BANANA** warned last week that traitors and undesirable elements will not be tolerated in Zimbabwe. A nation has the right and duty to protect itself from those who would do it harm, or seek to do it harm, but it is the way in which it protects its sovereignty which is all-important.

Our Government rightly places great store on human rights, dignity and freedom — they were among the things it fought for — but let us not reach the stage where disagreement with, or criticism of, Government or party policy means condemnation and banishment.

Traitors and other undesirables. They are both seen as enemies of the State — people the country can do without. One is easy to define, the other not.

Allegations of treason can, and must, be brought before the courts but who is to judge who is undesirable — and why? Many of those who now lead the Government were once branded as undesirables: are they to perpetuate something they regard as evil and unjust? True,

they have inherited a great deal of repressive legislation from previous governments but they also have a Constitution which is particularly strong on fundamental rights and freedoms.

The country already has one example of instant banishment since the new Government came into office — that of General Peter Walls. Now comes a call from the leader of the Senate for action against former Prime Minister Ian Smith who has been shouting his mouth off overseas.

Mr Smith's remarks were certainly provocative, many will say deplorable, and could harden attitudes here at home among both those who resent criticism and opposition and those who are genuinely working for reconciliation and understanding.

The temptation to say "Pack your bags and go" or "Do not return" must sometimes be strong but let it not become the easy way of getting rid of people who differ or who do not necessarily fit in one hundred per cent with the new order of things.

## POLITICIZATION OF LOCAL ELECTIONS HIT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Oct 80 p 3

[Text] Gwelo--There was a very real danger that town and city councils could fall under the control of central government with the introduction of party politics into local government, the president of the Local Government Association, Alderman G. A. Sulter, warned yesterday.

He stressed this was his own view, saying: 'With councils' independence of political parties there is a healthy and desirable counter-balance between party policies and parochial interests.

"This free expression of divergent opinion could be lost in an all-embracing politically controlled environment.

"Government by the people should be a two-way communication from the people through their locally elected authorities, with their parochial interests, to central government, with national interests and policies, and not a communication between central government and local party cadres."

Asked for the LGA's views on the postponement of nomination day for the elections Alderman Sulter replied: "The LGA is naturally anxious that the (elections) that will introduce majority representation on councils will be conducted as efficiently as possible.

"Also, that there will be adequate provision for the electorate to assess the calibre of the candidates and to be able to record their votes without pressure of any form to ensure the election of the best and most suitable candidates.

"While the postponement of nomination day to November 7 might assist the nomination of candidates, the reduction of the time between nomination day and the polling days will affect adversely the ability of the electorate to assess the candidates--and that is apart from the additional pressure that will be experienced by election officials in finalising election arrangements in a shortened period."

The Mayor of Gwelo, Councillor Roy Putter, said he was not happy with the postponement of nomination day.

Owelo had worked to the original dates set down and it had a good response.

"Even in Wards 1 and 2 (the former municipal area) we have a total of 15 candidates and this is good for it shows that people are showing an interest," he said.

"I don't know what the postponement will achieve apart from perhaps helping those who were not on the ball. I believe that everybody had time to get their nominations in."

The Mayor also expressed his disappointment at the entry of politics into local government.

"We will not necessarily get the best men for people will now vote for a party rather than for the man," he said.

CSO: 4420

## OSWALD NDANGA APPOINTED FOREIGN AFFAIRS DEPUTY SECRETARY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Oct 80 p 9

[Text] The newly-appointed Deputy Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Oswald Ndanga, believes he will contribute towards a positive foreign policy and the creation of a better image abroad of Zimbabwe.

He said his post was challenging and he was confident he would play a constructive role in shaping the country's future.

Mr Ndanga, who is married with three children, was born in the Charter district in 1942 and had his primary and secondary education in the Daranombe Mission, Cyrane Secondary School, and Tugwani Mission.

A BA political science and history graduate, Mr Ndanga studied for his Masters' degree, majoring in international affairs and international relations of Africa, with the University of America Washington.

His new post puts him in charge of political and economic issues and Zimbabwe diplomatic training seminars. He will also lecture on international relations on the foreign service programme.

Mr Ndanga, who read for his Ph.D. in the United States and whose degree is still to be conferred upon him, submitted a thesis on Zambian foreign policy to the American University School of International Relations.

He has been ZANU (PF) chairman in the United States and was the party's United Nations representative.

He has also been a university professor in various American institutions, lecturing in international relations, history, and sociology.

C80: 4420

## COURT RULES MWANGAGWA EXCEEDED AUTHORITY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Nov 80 p 3

[Text]

JUDGES of the Appellate Division of the High Court in Salisbury have termed "arbitrary and illegal" the action of Mr Emerson Mwangagwa, Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office, in arresting and deporting Mr John Mandirwe to Mozambique.

The comment was made in a detailed judgment handed down recently listing the reasons for the court's decision in September that it did not have jurisdiction to decide whether the Minister had breached the Declaration of Rights in the Constitution.

The Chief Justice, Mr Justice Fieldson, and Mr Justice Lewis, Judge of Appeal, agreed with the other Judge of Appeal, Mr Justice Baran, when he said that although the court did not think it had the jurisdiction, this did not mean it treated the matter lightly.

Saying the court took a grave view of Mr Mwangagwa's "arbitrary and illegal" conduct, Mr Justice Baran added: "We can only hope that, particularly since the rule nisi was prematurely discharged, some further administrative action will be taken to restore Mr Mandirwe to this country and to make some amends for the wrong done to him."

The arrested man, Mr John Mandirwe, was the subject of an action brought in the General Division of the High Court by his relatives in August.

The action brought by Mr Daniel Mandirwe, his brother, was that a writ of habeas corpus be issued against the Minister, compelling him to produce Mr John Mandirwe to the court by August 15.

The court heard that Mr Mandirwe, also known as John Makomboroda, was arrested by members of Special Branch in Highfield on the instructions of Mr Mwangagwa. Mr Daniel Mandirwe told the court in an affidavit that he had been told

by the police that his brother had been arrested for allegedly recruiting people to overthrow the Mozambique Government.

On the instructions of Mr Mwangagwa and by arrangement between him and the Mozambique authorities, Mr Mandirwe was handed over at the Mankwenda border post on July 12.

On August 15, the last day of the three month period allowed the Minister to produce Mr Mandirwe, Mr Mwangagwa said in an affidavit that he did not think there was anything further he could do in the time available to him to return Mr Mandirwe to Zimbabwe.

In the affidavit Mr Mwangagwa said he had had talks with the Mozambique Deputy Defence Minister, General Sebastian Makwinda, who indicated that the return of Mr Mandirwe would be difficult.

The judge who heard the matter said that in view of this, he would have no option but to discharge the writ against the Minister.

Mr Justice Baran said: "With respect to him, I think the learned judge came to the conclusion prematurely. The fact that the respondent was not able to comply with the court's order by the time of the return day did not require that the order be *thereupon* discharged."

He said he thought it would have been proper in Mr Mandirwe's case to allow the Minister a further period in which to try to get the deported man back to Zimbabwe.

On the point of the judge's decision to refer the matter to the Appellate Division to decide whether the Minister had breached the Declaration of Rights, Mr Justice Baran said that because this decision was unnecessary for the habeas corpus writ he should not have referred the matter to the Appellate Division.

## MUGABE: GOVERNMENT TO SEIZE SOME WHITE-OWNED FARMS

No Compensation Offered

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 2 Nov 80 p 1, 2

[Article by Desmond Kambuka]

[Text]

**THE Government was to take over some white-owned farms without compensation, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, announced yesterday.**

The decision had been taken because Britain had reneged on its pre-independence promise to pay white farmers for land needed by the Government, he said.

Mr Mugabe told a Mount Daruto rally that white farmers would be asked to surrender some of their arable land to the Government resettlement programme.

But they would have to look to the British Government for compensation "because we have no money to pay them and do not feel inclined to pay for land plundered from the indigenous people by the colonisation".

The British had said they had no money to pay the farmers, "and we also say we do not have the money", he said.

Mr Mugabe told the rally, attended by an estimated 1,000 people, that the land to be asked from the white farmers would be allocated to Zimbabweans presently living on reserves and other less fertile parts of the country.

He said his Government was committed to satisfying the needs of the people, "and I know one of your most urgent needs is land on which to grow crops. It is our priority to ensure that you get it."

Earlier, addressing farmers at the Mount Daruto Primary School, Mr Mugabe announced far-reaching measures designed to turn Zimbabwe into the food granary for Africa, and ensure the full participation of black Zimbabweans in the country's agricultural revolution.

The measures will include:

• A comprehensive resettlement programme to ensure that every allocated Zimbabwean has sufficient land on which to grow enough food for

• Protection of agricultural regulations such as fertiliser, seeds, ploughs and tractors.

• The establishment of centres of agricultural loans to make them more accessible to blacks.

• The establishment of an efficient agricultural extension service to operate on a non-discriminatory basis.

• A systematic scheme to make produce prices as an incentive for farmers.

The Prime Minister reported that only a handful of white farmers had turned up for the meeting, and declared that plans were afoot to call some of them to call only traitors at the disposal of the Government for use by the black farmers.

He said that although offers of trading had been made by several countries abroad, the short time left before the rains had made it imperative for the Government to seek alternative means to help the farmers.

## Conditions

And because the land transfer necessarily plants could not meet local demand, "the Government plans to ask those who live there to contribute to the national effort to produce more food."

Mr Mugabe said the appropriate authority in the Government was already studying the current conditions of agricultural living to farmers.

"If there are banks lending money to white farmers, they must now extend that service to the blacks."

It was the Government's intention to ensure that assistance formerly given only to white farmers was also given to their black counterparts.

With immediate effect, there should be only one farmers' association representing all farmers, whether black or white.

"Our farming revolution must reflect the changed situation," Mr Mugabe said.

The Prime Minister also called on farmers to go into joint farming ventures

in order to pool their resources to productivity.



Mr Mugabe was accompanied by his wife, Sally, the Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office, Mr Emerson Nhangwa, the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, Education and Culture Minister, Mr Dzingai Mutumbuka, Youth and Sport Minister Mrs Taurai Ropa Nhoongo and several Deputy Ministers.

He told the farmers: "Rhodesia has the potential to feed herself as well as exporting. It is up to us all to prove that we can do it by working hard on the land."

Mr Mugabe also said his Government would not tolerate employers who continued to treat the minimum wage as a

He described black employees as the "second class" and said they were paid low wages and urged all businessmen to strive for better living standards for all.

He had also received reports that some white farmers had evicted their workers after the Government announced the £10 minimum wage.

"The success of low production prices is making over-land use inevitable because they do not reflect the truth of the situation."

### Statement Clarified

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] The Government has not taken a decision to acquire land without compensation, according to sources yesterday.

But it could be forced to seize vacant and unused land if the international community failed to respond to its plea for money to buy land on which to resettle the war-displaced, refugees and peasants, they said.

The question of asking some farmers to surrender some of their arable land voluntarily and without compensation was not a measure being discussed by the Government as a solution to the massive resettlement programme, said the sources.

Clarifying a statement by the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, in Mount Darwin at the weekend, one senior Government official said: "The position is that the Government might be put in a position where it may have to take some vacant and unused land owned by absentee landlords without compensation because of lack of funds."

The response by the international community to appeals for funds to buy land for resettlement has not pleased the Government which now blames Britain in particular for "reaping" an enormous financial gain during the Lancaster House constitutional conference.

According to another source present at Saturday's meeting, Mr Mugabe was usually making an

other appeal for funds to enable the Government to acquire much-needed land constitutionally without resorting to seizure without compensation.

A paper released by the British Government when the Lancaster talks were deadlocked over the land issue said: "Whitened" assumed that, after a political settlement, there would be "inevitably" a need for a substantial land development and settlement programme.

### Agency

"They (the British Government) will be ready to contribute to such a programme, and to encourage other countries to do likewise."

The paper went on: "If the Government of Rhodesia were to decide to set up an agency to organise and finance agricultural resettlement and development, including land purchase, the British Government would be ready to contribute to its initial capital."

The Rhodesian Government still needed more

land and more funds with which to acquire that land, Mr Mugabe told the British weekly.

"The position has not yet changed. The Government is still appealing for more financial assistance to buy more land for resettlement," said the source.

In London yesterday the Foreign Office refused to comment on Mr Mugabe's statement that the Government may have to seize white-owned land because Britain had reneged on pre-independence pledges of financial aid, late-A.P. reports.

"During the Lancaster House conference, no figures were handled about aid at all," a Foreign Office spokesman said.

He also declined to comment on whether Britain would take any action if Mr Mugabe's Government confiscated land.

The Foreign Office spokesman said that £20 million of British aid was due to be used, along with an equal contribution from the Rhodesian Government, for land resettlement schemes.

At Lancaster, however, Britain avoided both giving specific financial pledges or lifting any promise of aid to "bring out" white farmers on the grounds that it was engaged in a "multilateral" country.

**GENERAL WALLS BUYS CAPE REAL ESTATE**

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 2 Nov 80 p 4

(Text) The exiled former military supreme, Lieut.-General Peter Walls, has bought a seaview plot at St Francis Bay, a select resort in the Eastern Cape.

The general paid \$7 000 for the plot, according to divisional council records at the administration centre of Bomanadorp.

A South African Sunday newspaper which reported the transaction said the record listed the sale to C. P. Walls, with an address as P.O. Box 128, Highlands, Zimbabwe.

Two years ago it was claimed in South African newspapers that General Walls had bought two seafront flats at Umhlanga Rocks, north of Durban, which he intended to have converted into one. He denied being involved in the deal.

However, he owns houses in Salisbury and Inyanga, valued at more than \$100 000.

In true military fashion, the general apparently did a personal "recon" before deciding to buy at St Francis Bay.

He and his wife, Eunice, are understood to have spent a week at the home of St Francis Bay resident, Mrs Eva Taylor, a family friend who acted as agent for the deal.

It certainly paid off--the 1,731 m<sup>2</sup> plot, registered in the general's name on August 27, is reckoned to be now worth three times what he paid.

The area would satisfy one of the general's pastimes--sailing. St Francis Bay has its own marina.

Mrs Taylor refused to confirm that the deal had gone through.

**Controls**

But newspaper sources said: "He came here a couple of years ago and when he decided to buy he came back for another look because he fell in love with the place."

There are strict controls on the design of house which the general will be allowed to build. The homes of the retired executives and other top people who have moved in are valued at nearly \$10 million.

The Wallis's plot has a fine view of the sea.

The general took leave at the end of July, pending his retirement at the end of the year as commander of Joint High Command.

At a news conference on July 18, called to explain his retirement, the 54-year-old general denied rumours that he had property outside Zimbabwe to which he intended to retire.

The storm over his criticism of the conduct of the independence election which led to him being banned from Zimbabwe blew up on August 12, and on August 23 the Prime Minister said there was no room for the general in the country.

CSO: 4A20

## ZANU (PF) TO AVOID 'WHITE' WARDS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] ZANU (PF) will not nominate candidates in most of the 13 former white wards in Salisbury for the November local government elections, the party's director of local government elections and Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Dr Sydney Sekeramayi, said yesterday.

The party was, however, putting forward candidates in all the 38 wards in the recently incorporated former local government areas and was hoping for a clean sweep in them, he said.

Speaking in an interview, Dr Sekeramayi said it was not the party's deliberate policy to avoid not to stand in the former white areas, but a decision was taken after an assessment of the chances of the party winning seats in wards which were predominantly white occupied.

"If we had some white people associated with the party who had reasonable chances of winning in the elections we would put their names forward," he explained. "But as things stand we feel we have no chance in these areas."

ZANU (PF) was, however, sponsoring candidates in three of the former white areas, Wards 6, 7 and 8 representing Greenfield, Brimley and Eastlea, and Waterfalls respectively.

Speaking at a meeting attended by about 500 delegates in Harare on Tuesday evening the Minister said it was the responsibility of ZANU (PF) members to choose candidates whom they knew were best suited for the job of a city councillor.

"Before choosing people whom we know to be party members of long standing," he said, "we also must people who are capable of the position of a city councillor. We do not want councillors who will be yanked in the white community."

Speaking at the same meeting Mr Addison Dzanga, the Minister of Local Government and Housing, said in the 170 district elections held in the ZANU (PF) held areas all the wards. The party was likely to win most of the seats in the districts, he said.

"We may have some seats in the former white wards in the cities, but this should not happen in the former local government areas," he said.

"Among you here tonight stand the future Mayor of Salisbury," he said. "and we want a mayor we will be proud of."

Our Salisbury correspondent reports that in Salisbury four councillors have been returned unopposed in Municipal Wards 1 to 4 inclusive.

Eleven candidates will contest the remaining four seats in the former Salisbury municipal area. 6 Municipal and other local government workers could not stand as candidates in the forthcoming urban council elections, a spokesman for the Ministry of Local Government and Housing said yesterday.

Civil servants could stand for election if they had the permission of their Minister, acting on the recommendation of the Public Service Commission and subject to the approval of the Minister of Local Government and Housing, the spokesman said.

## REPORTAGE ON INCREASING INTERNAL UNREST, PARTY SQUABBLES

## Deaths, Injuries

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] Four people died and 16 were injured in a grenade and smallarms attack on a Dziravasskwa funeral gathering on Wednesday morning. Five other people were injured in two other grenade incidents on Tuesday.

A senior police spokesman said that at about 11.30 a.m. yesterday a grenade was thrown and smallarms fire was directed at the funeral party for a ZANU (PF) supporter.

A spokesman for the Andrew Fleming hospital, where the injured were taken, said some of them had been injured "quite severely".

Mr Antonio Domingo, of Mayors Street, Dziravasskwa, at whose house the incident took place, said the attack was launched just after midnight.

He said more than 40 people were at the funeral of his brother-in-law, Mr John Gwarimbo, who was killed in a bus accident on Saturday.

Mr Domingo was sent door at the time of the raid and did not see the attackers. He said he could not find any motive for the attack.

Three of his children were injured. Two of them suffered leg injuries and the third was wounded on the forehead.

Mr Lema Chaparanda (27), one of the people at the funeral, was badly injured in the right shoulder. His brother,

Osia, said. He was not sure whether his brother had been hit by a bullet or shrapnel.

"The attack lasted about 15 minutes and after it had stopped Lema and the other mourners were covered in blood. Some of the people in the house were also injured, but three of them died instantly," Mr Chaparanda said.

Mr Daniel Nyandoro said a man had been at the house earlier and had started a heated argument with one of the mourners. He said the man had returned and claimed he was a "warrior" but refused to identify himself.

"After he left, the attack started," Mr Nyandoro said.

The police spokesman added that at about 6.30 p.m. on Tuesday a grenade was thrown at a passing army truck by "unknown persons", near the clinic in St Mary's, Salisbury. Four men in the vicinity were injured.

At about 1.40 that morning, a cyclist travelling towards Rimuka, Oshana, was injured when an explosive device, thought to be a hand-grenade, detonated near to him. The man was taken to Oshana hospital, the spokesman said.

## Manyika Wounded

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Nov 80 p 1

[Text]

THE Deputy Minister of Labour and Social Affairs, Mr. Robert Manyika was wounded, and a Salisbury man, Mr. Solomon Abdul Mohamed, was killed in a shooting incident outside the Queens Hotel in Salisbury last night, police said.

In a separate incident yesterday, two people were killed, a further two injured, and two police officers assaulted, in St Mary's, Salisbury.

Squads of armed police blocked off the Queens Hotel after the shooting there at about 7.20 p.m.

A police spokesman said: "The Deputy Minister arrived at the hotel with his bodyguard when he was confronted by a man."

"He accused the Deputy Minister of supporting the UANC. An altercation took place between the two, and the man, after walking away, stopped, allegedly drew a pistol, walked back and fired a shot at the Deputy Minister."

"The Deputy Minister's bodyguard then shot the man who died as a result of his injuries. He also fired a few shots in the air."

"The Deputy Minister was wounded in the forearm, though not seriously."

The spokesman said a Mr. Rimfane Kanyenzi was wounded in the buttocks, "but the wound was not serious."

"Both he and the Deputy Minister have been taken to the Andrew Fleming Hospital."

At the Mystaine Beer-hall in St Mary's, two policemen were stopped by a crowd at about 4 p.m., the police spokesman said.

The vehicle in which the patrol officers were travelling was overturned and both men assaulted one severely.

Elements of the Police Support Unit and the Zimbabwe National Army were deployed to the scene to assist the police. On their arrival they were fired upon by an unknown gunman.

The spokesman said the national army had retaliated in self-defence. Two people were killed and a further two injured.

## Police Rebuffed

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 2 Nov 80 p 1

[Text]

A POLICE chief yesterday called on ZANLA commanders to hand over the 250 guerrillas who swarmed out of an assembly camp last week and mutilated seven ambulances.

Mtoko commander-in-charge Inspector Rob Riedy has held several talks with commanders in a bid to have the men brought in.

But guerrillas who murdered two policemen in August are still inside the Assembly Point X-ray, despite repeated promises by ZANLA chiefs to root them out.

One man died and two other people were injured in the spite of ambushes on Wednesday.

A ZANLA man was shot dead by soldiers.

"I've asked for the men responsible for the attacks to be handed over to me," said Inspector Riedy.

Camp commander Mr. Chikombwe Madala refused to discuss the outbreak of trouble — the third big breakdown in discipline in three months.

He would only say: "I am in constant communication with the police."

Questioned about the ambushes, he replied, "What ambushes? Opened fire on civilians? When?"

Deputy ZANLA commander Mr. Joshua Tsegamiriro went to Mtoko, 120 km north-east of Salisbury, on Friday in a bid to defuse the situation.

Inspector Riedy said: "The situation is now calm. There have been no more incidents since Wednesday's trouble."

The latest trouble erupted when a group of ZANLA men began beating up a lone, unarmed policeman in Mtoko village.

They were stopped by soldiers from the Zimbabwe National Army. The men became angry and a soldier fired a warning shot into the air.

The guerrillas then ran off, saying they were going to fetch their weapons.

The guerrillas then mounted seven ambushes on civilian motorists on the main Salisbury-Mtoko road.

One of the two people injured in the attacks, farmer Mr. Rodd Addams,



was yesterday "satisfactory" in Salisbury's Andrew Fleming Hospital. He was hit in the leg. The guerrilla was shot dead by soldiers as he opened fire on an army truck while sitting on top of a moving car.

#### Mugabe Blames ZIPRA

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 2 Nov 80 p 1

[Text]

THE Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, has blamed ZIPRA elements for delays in the formation of a unified national army. Apparently referring to the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Joshua Nkomo, Mr Mugabe said: "ZIPRA still consider themselves under a different national leader, and this is causing the delays in our efforts to form a unified national army." The Prime Minister was answering a question after he addressed

about 200 farmers at Mt Darwin primary school yesterday.

One of the farmers had asked the Prime Minister whether it was the Government's intention to maintain two separate armies.

The Prime Minister replied: "In fact, we have three armies at present, ZANLA, ZIPRA and the Zimbabwe National Army incorporating elements from the two former guerrilla movements and those from the former Rhodesian Army."

He said that so far the unification exercise had reached a stage where the country now had five battalions while the target was nine battalions by the end of the year.

Later Mr Mugabe said the shootings at Chitungwiza were started by ZIPRA elements firing on ZANU (PF) supporters.

He warned that his being silent on the matter did not mean cowardice. "I am warning those responsible for the troubles at Chitungwiza to stop immediately because when we act we act decisively."

#### Nkomo Refutes Charge

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Nov 80 p 1

[Text]

**BULAWAYO.** THE Prime Minister's allegation that ZIPRA forces were responsible for the shooting at Chitungwiza was inconsistent with known facts, the Minister of Home Affairs, Dr Joshua Nkomo, said here.

The Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, was yesterday quoted as saying shootings at Chitungwiza were started by ZIPRA elements firing on ZANU (PF) supporters.

Mr Mugabe was also said to have told Mount Darwin farmers that ZIPRA elements were to blame for the delays in the formation of a unified national army.

"To say that ZIPRA fired at ZANU (PF) supporters is far from the facts as they are known," said Dr Nkomo. "ZIPRA is not given to going about shooting people."

The Patriotic Front leader refused to be drawn on whether he was

satisfied with the pace of the integration exercise.

"There is no time when he (Mr Mugabe) has said ZIPRA is holding back the exercise. I reserve my judgment on the allegation until I get it straight from him," said Dr Nkomo. Asked whether he was to seek a meeting with the Prime Minister to get a "clarification" Dr Nkomo said: "We always meet and discuss things."

## SUCCESS OF REFUGEE REHABILITATION PAILED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 2 Nov 80 p 11

[Article by Nigel Adlam]

[Text]

ZIMBABWE is teaching the world a thing or two about helping refugees to help themselves.

Foreign visitors from economists to agronomists, from Congressmen to aid officials, have been thoroughly impressed at the massive rehabilitation programme.

They have found the scheme efficient, practical . . . and honest. No one is dipping into the till.

There are 150 000 refugee families. The average Zimbabwean family has seven members, which gives an estimated total of 1.75 million.

The ambitious rehabilitation programme is being spearheaded by Devag, the Department of Agricultural Development.

It is handing out a staggering 200 000 seed packs weighing 33 tonnes, plus basic farming tools.

The task is enormous.

"Nothing like this has ever been done before," said Devag chief agronomist Harry Howden. "A lot of countries and foreign agencies have sent officials here to see how things are going.

"And they've been very impressed.

"They can see that it is being run efficiently and honestly.

"There is none of the corruption that has dogged aid programmes in other parts of Africa."

It is estimated that 80 percent of all aid to the Third World is siphoned off by corrupt bureaucrats and politicians. In Uganda the figure is believed to have reached an astronomical 75 percent.

But Zimbabwe's aid is being strictly controlled by the Finance Ministry.

"Aid donors can see that their money is being used properly in this country," said Mr Howden.

Pundits believe Zimbabwe's experiment could be a blueprint for other rehabilitation plans throughout the world. It could be simply the way ahead.

But we have one big advantage — the refugees are returning to their own country and usually have a plot of land waiting for them on tribal trust lands.

All they need is the means to get started again.

The rehabilitation scheme is really a "back to normal" campaign — with a difference.

The refugees are being put back on the land with their seeds and tools — and also being taught how to farm properly.

Refugees receiving seed packs have to sign an undertaking that they will attend "good farming" courses being run by Devag training officers.

"We're putting the refugees back in business, helping them to get started again," said Mr Howden, who is in charge of rehabilitation.

"We're giving them self-respect, a chance to stand on their own two feet again, a chance to feed themselves."

The Farmer, the official journal of the Commercial Farmers' Union, summed up the philosophy behind the project with a simple catch phrase:

"Give a man a fish and he will return for more — but teach him how to fish and he will trouble you no more."

Experts believe the Zimbabwe road to rehabilitation is infinitely better to many schemes in other parts of the world where refugees are confined to miserable camps.

The rehabilitation project, which was only launched at the end of June with \$25m. in aid, also embraces families from protected villages.

They are considered "displaced persons" because they were forcibly herded into PVs to stop them helping guerrillas.

Mr Howden stressed that all the refugees were voluntarily returning to the land.

The 1.5m. refugees are being fed by social services at a cost of \$2m.-\$4m. a month until they lift their first "rehabilitation crops" from the land next year.

By then at least \$18m. will have been spent on food hand-outs.

"The feeding programme can be cut off when our rehabilitation scheme begins to bear fruit and the refugees are feeding themselves," said Mr Howden.

"Millions of dollars will be saved."

"Our project is a one-off thing which will end the need for free hand-outs."

There are several other spin-offs from the rehabilitation programme:

- The aid money for the project, which was donated by many countries, was given in valuable foreign exchange, which is crucial for an up-and-coming nation like Zimbabwe.

- The scheme provided work for hundreds of people, such as blacksmiths, fertilizer compounders, seed packers, insecticide manufacturers, transporters, drivers and seed growers.

- If there is a good season with adequate rainfall, there could be increased sales of such basic foodstuffs as maize, sorghum and groundnuts, and the cash crop, cotton.

- An estimated 150 000 families will have been taught better farming techniques, which bodes well for the future use of the country's land.

More than one million people will have been put back on their land with a headstart. Many of them could have joined the drift to the cities, only to swell the squatter camps. Only 0.5 percent of Salisbury's population are squatters — the figure is more than 50 percent in many other African capitals, like Kinshasa.

- Foreigners have seen that the rehabilitation programme is being run efficiently and honestly. They will report back to their governments and agencies . . . the word will get round that Zimbabwe is a well-managed nation . . . investment will be more likely.

The rehabilitation programme is six-pronged — a winter vegetable package, a summer crop package, agricultural tools, village aid, irrigation package and training courses.

The project is backed by Britain, America, Australia, Holland, Sweden and Denmark.

## PATRIOTIC FRONT SUPPORTERS SLAM TV BIAS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Nov 80 p 3

[Text]

## BULAWAYO.

ABOUT 1500 Patriotic Front supporters gathered outside the Bulawayo studio of ZTV yesterday to protest at what they called discrimination against their party by the service.

The demonstrators said that instead of being a television service for all Zimbabweans, ZTV had been turned into a ZANU (PF)-only station with anything constructive about PF being virtually banned.

A Bulawayo police spokesman said the protest had been "on the whole, peaceful" with no arrests reported.

The Minister of Information, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira blamed the Patriotic Front president, Dr Joshua Nkomo, and the leader of the Rhodesian Front, Mr Ian Smith, for the demonstration.

"Two weeks ago I wrote to Dr Nkomo in his capacity of Minister of

Home Affairs to seek police protection for the ZBC studios in Bulawayo," he said.

"He assured me that police protection would be provided but when the demonstrators arrived there were no policemen on guard."

Dr Shamuyarira said the allegations of the demonstrators were "groundless and mischievous".

Mr Smith and Dr Nkomo had "permanently attacked the ZBC and encouraged their followers to do the same", he said.

He said that ZAPU songs were played on the ZBC, and these songs could stir the victims of Dr Nkomo and other leaders in the struggle so long as they did not claim they were the only leaders of Zimbabwe.

"Surely the only leader of Zimbabwe today is the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe," he said, "and none of his ministers can pretend to be."

## PASSPORT OFFICES FLOODED WITH TRAVEL APPLICATIONS

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 2 Nov 80 p 4

(Text) Passport offices in both Salisbury and Bulawayo are at full stretch dealing with a post-independence flood of applications for travel documents.

The main rush is at the Salisbury passport office, which last week was struggling under a backlog of 4 500 passport applications. Applicants face a wait of up to 10 weeks.

The Bulawayo office has a backlog of 1 500 applications with passports taking anything up to six weeks to process.

The Registrar-General for Passports, Mr R. H. Oliver, said much of the demand came from young Zimbabweans who had returned since the end of the war and had been offered places in educational and training institutions in other countries.

Office staffs had been increased slightly since last year but were not big enough to cope, he said.

"Last year in Salisbury we were processing an average of 1 500 passports a month; now its 4 500 a month," he said.

The Bulawayo office was now handling 1 500 applications a month.

An application had been made for more staff and this was under consideration by the Public Service Commission.

The demand for passports was too big for Salisbury and Bulawayo to handle alone.

"We already have plans to increase the number of passport offices," he said. "We particularly want to get closer to the rural population but much will depend on what progress is made in computerising passport records and procedure."

"Discussions are still going on about this."

## BIG DEMAND

Mr Oliver said there was a big demand for passports for holiday and business purposes. The possible introduction of short-term travel documents for visits to neighbouring states was under examination.

His department was also dealing with 1 000 existing passports a month — renewals, the addition or deletion of children and name changes.

Passport staffs were doing a "tremendous job in face of a demand that could never have been anticipated", he said.

## EAST GERMANY TO OPEN EMBASSY

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 2 Nov 80 p 3

[Text]

**ZIMBABWE** and the German Democratic Republic have agreed to establish full diplomatic relations, exchanging representatives at ambassadorial level.

The decision to establish relations was made after talks last week between a German-GDR delegation from East Germany, the Prime Minister, Mr. Maguza, the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Muzenda, and other Government officials.

The German delegation, led by the East German Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Ryszard Nasse, arrived in Salisbury last Monday.

The agreement was signed in Salisbury yesterday by Dr. William Mangwanda, Deputy Minister of Foreign

Affairs and Mr. Nasse. It opens the way for the first official representation to Zimbabwe of the German Democratic Republic, which claims the east German part of the country as its own.

No date has yet been set for opening the embassy.

The agreement was signed in a ceremony at the Prime Minister's residence in Salisbury. Mr. Nasse, who is also a member of the East German Politburo, was accompanied by a number of officials from the East German Foreign Ministry.

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## INTEGRATION OF HOSPITALS 'IN PIPELINE'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Oct 80 p 6

[Text]

## HULAWAYO.

LEGISLATION aimed at integrating Zimbabwe's hospitals is in the pipeline.

The new laws — details of which have not yet been released — would change the face of the old "open" and "closed" hospital system, the acting secretary for health Dr Louise Westwater, said yesterday.

It could be some time before the final details are worked out — but doctors in charge of hospitals have been urged in the meantime to use their common sense in the integration of wards.

The Matabeleland hospital at Ft. Rutherford began moving patients to different wards this week to alleviate overcrowding.

All sections of the hospital can now be used by all patients.

Dr Westwater said one of the problems faced at Ft. Rutherford was the distance between the two wings of the hospital.

She said the aim was to integrate the hospitals — but this had been easier to achieve where formerly African and European wards were under the same roof.

"The old laws governing the open and closed system of running hospitals is still in existence — but there is new legislation in the pipeline which will change this. I cannot say yet just what the new laws will entail."

"We are all in support of the Minister (Dr Herbert Ukwankuma) in his policy of integrating the hospitals. That is our intention — although it has been difficult communicating with all hospitals everywhere to help instruct them on what to do."

Dr Ukwankuma criticised Ft. Rutherford Hospital on a weekend visit saying the staff had been lagging in their attitudes towards patients and he accused the staff of a deep-rooted colonial mentality.

CSO: 4420

## INQUIRY COMMISSION EXAMINES JOBS, WAGES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Oct 80 p 11

[Text]

**Will Zimbabwe lose its skilled workers if a radical redistribution of wealth is enforced through drastic changes in wage scales?**

This is one of the major issues facing the Commission of Inquiry on Prices, Income, and Conditions of Service, according to Mr Pete Harris, an economist and researcher with the New Zealand Combined State Unions and the commission.

He said a number of problems had been inherited "from Zimbabwe's past."

"A primary problem is that of lifting inadequate wages and improving living standards without having higher salaries cut," he said.

Mr Harris said higher-paid workers should be prepared to discard some of their riches in the interests of creating a more broadly-based and stable economy.

"Otherwise the grievances among the lower-paid groups will find forms of expression," he warned.

"The wage packet has its value in the buying power it produces."

"In the past we could get cheap food, domestic workers and clothing because all the people in-

cluded in these sectors were being underpaid. This cannot endure," Mr Harris said.

He felt that relative advantages had to be scrapped and this could be done through the steady introduction of "strict price control measures".

"But people who could be affected by any of the commission's proposals to the Government for a more equitable society should now realise fully the wide disparity in wages and living conditions, particularly when the standards of the lower-paid have always been inadequate and not sustainable socially and politically."

"The path towards a more stable economy and political situation consequently requires deep-seated reappraisal," he said.

**REALISTIC**

He stressed that unless more realistic wages were paid and stricter price control introduced "we cannot have fair redistribution of the country's wealth".

The threat of inflation was a fact of life, Zimbabwe would have to learn to live with.

"Tax alterations could also be introduced towards a better social service on a more equal basis," he added. Reforms were needed to reverse the massive backlog in housing, the lack of schools,

the inadequate coverage of health care, the inaccessibility of social service facilities — vital aspects of living conditions.

"So the commission deals not only with the petty racial issues of the past but tries to dig up substantial ways of creating a fairer society... a more stable and sustainable economic order for all."

"For example, it won't ask what a black or white accountant should be paid, but rather looks at an alternative wage packet structure which will be fair to the whole community."

"In the end the commission will recommend an appropriate structure," he said.

Mr Harris said there would have to be increased worker participation.

There were only 60 registered trade unions with 79 510 members by September this year. They represented only 8 per cent of the wage-earning work force.

On the other hand, there were at least 71 unregistered unions with an unknown membership which fell outside the framework of the negotiation machinery of the Industrial Conciliation Act.

Randee, said Mr Harris, workers' committees created after independence still had no defined status in industrial law.

"This shows the lack of communication in the country," he said.

Another problem was that most of the population had never had the opportunity to acquire skills.

"So, for the commission there are a number of complications in trying to solve these problems of the past," Mr Harris said.

## Commission Covers All Types of Jobs

The focus, scope and purpose of the Commission of Inquiry on Prices, Incomes and Conditions of Service is to investigate "the need for a greater deal of equity in all aspects of work".

Commission chairman, Mr Roger Riddell, said his team was looking at ways of improving the living standards of the poor and reducing the gap that existed in sections of the working community.

He said the commission's aim was to make work more democratic and participatory. To meet the challenge the terms of reference were wide.

● Pay, working and living conditions of the labour force.

● The gap in wealth and income distribution.

● The economic, social and legal implications of increasing worker participation in the economy.

● Sustainability of the present industrial conciliation machinery.

● The role of trade unions in collective bargaining.

● The price structure of basic necessities, rents and public transport charges.

● Determination of a yardstick with which to determine the claims for adjustments to maintain real incomes.

● The possibility of introducing national pension and social security schemes, taking into account the Government's plans for expanding social services.

The commission starts its last round of formal meetings to gather information on these aspects in Salisbury next week.

"The terms of reference are wide because when we look at the country's labour force it includes all categories of work — peasants, commercial farm labourers, domestic workers, indus-

trial and commercial workers — beyond the definition of wage employees," said Mr Riddell.

The commission would also investigate living conditions, including health, transport, water and access to education.

Would the commission give details of its recommendations for improving aspects of work and living standards for the poor when it reported to the Government?

"The level of detail is going to be determined by the amount of time needed for the production of the commission's final report," Mr Riddell replied.

He said the commission might look at some aspects in detail and set up systems to deal with them immediately.

The commission can do this because it has been granted permission to release sensitive reports,

## Wages Policy Is 'Vital to the Economy

**THE** problem of restructuring wages in Zimbabwe is more vital to this country's economy than anywhere else in Africa.

This is one of the early conclusions of the research team of the Commission

of Inquiry on Prices, Incomes and Conditions of Service.

The commission has gathered evidence throughout the country on its terms of reference against the following background:

● The total population in the country is estimated at 7.5 million.

● About 20 percent of the population derive their income from urban employment.

● Of the total population, half is under the age of 15.

● At least 1 million people are wage earners.

● The maximum potential work-seeking population is about 2.5 million.

The research team points out that some children are working in factories and on the land.

According to the head of the research team, Mr. Peter Harris, a third of the people were working in the commercial agricultural sector.

"It is the biggest and lowest-paying employing sector of the economy," Mr. Harris said.

Labourers in commercial farming earn 122 in cash and 38 in kind a month.

#### **SAME RATE**

The next biggest employer is domestic services, which pays the same rate since minimum wage levels were laid down by the Government. There is no deduction in kind from domestic workers.

"There are 112 000 privately employed domestics who are paid very low wages," Mr. Harris said.

Altogether 65 percent of all workers — 450 000 — are employed in these low-wage sectors, according to research data.

Others work as peasants in the tribal areas and the informal sector

includes hawkers, vendors, and private taxi drivers.

Peasants in the TFLA are the worst off in the country. Their income levels are the lowest.

In the city higher wage levels exist, but against a background of inequality.

In wage sectors of the cities — such as mining, manufacturing, construction, transport and distribution — average wages were higher, "but are unevenly distributed", said Mr. Harris.

In mining the range between the highest and lowest paid could be 100:1.

But since the Government introduced minimum wage stipulations of \$70 a month for workers in industry, wages in the low-pay bracket have increased considerably from between \$45 to \$50 a month.

Mr. Harris said there was also a desperate sector of urban unemployed and displaced people returning to the TFLA.

"Reasons for this position are both historic and attributed to the inadequate development of training facilities," said Mr. Harris.

## CURBING OF UNNECESSARY STRIKES URGED

Salisbury THE BUSINESS HERALD in English 30 Oct 80 p 1

(Text) Industrial relations had tended to be chaotic in recent months, and unless something was done immediately to tell workers to follow the right procedures when voicing their grievances, there would be more "unnecessary" strikes. Chamber of Mines chief executive Mr Ken Vanderplank warned this week.

In an interview, he said the failure by the workers to follow the right channels of putting across their complaints, had contributed to many work stoppages in the mining industry.

Industrial relations had deteriorated in many cases and normal procedures were not being followed.

"Many of the strikes have taken place before any discussions between the workers and management," he said.

Mr Vanderplank said some workers had downed tools on matters which did not concern the mines. "It is very destructive and in most cases unnecessary", he said.

He cited an example of a mine where workers had gone on strike following the arrest by police of a party official for allegedly having conducted a kangaroo court.

"The strikes are seriously affecting production in the mines and the country's economy."

Mr Vanderplank said in order to avert a spate of unnecessary work stoppages, it was important for workers to follow the right negotiating machinery.

"He would like to see a complaint fully discussed. Legitimate complaints can usually be rectified after discussion."

He suggested that the Ministry of Labour and Social Services makes a strong appeal to workers to follow the procedures laid down by the Industrial Relations Act.

Employees should raise their complaints through the local branch of the trade union which will negotiate with management.

If the grievance concerned a purely domestic matter not covered by an industrial agreement, the workers' liaison committee was the right channel.

Mr Vanderplank regretted that the moment the Minister Mr Kangai and his deputy found themselves running all over the country in addition to their busy schedules.

CSO: 4420



## ZCTU PLEA TO STOP STRIKES REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Oct 80 p 4

(Text) The Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions yesterday appealed to workers not to take strike action before consulting their union representatives about their grievances.

"Workers should put their grievances to their respective trade unions before taking strike action."

The publicity secretary, Mr E. Soko, said in a statement yesterday that if this was done most strikes would be avoided "to the interest of the country's economy".

Mr Soko attributed the recent wave of strikes to the lack of communication between workers and management.

He said there was a need at "this time in the history of the country" for employers and workers to work together for the good of the economy and the nation.

Strikes were not helping the country at all.

"We should all work together to boost the economy which has been damaged by sanctions."

"We must produce as much as we can to repair the damage. We cannot do this by striking. Each time we down our tools, we are ruining the economy of our country."

There are proper channels that must be followed before striking. Strikes are a last resort.

Mr Soko blamed employers for being intransigent when dealing with workers' grievances.

He said in many ways the strikes had been caused by the employers' failure to look impartially into their workers' grievances.

"Some employers become very arrogant towards their employees when trying to solve their problems."

"At times they even ignore the workers' committees. This is a bad attitude."

He said it was essential for employers in Zimbabwe to co-operate with the workers' committees and trade unions.

Mr Soko said that once there was a good working relationship between workers and employers, "I definitely foresee real peace in commerce and industry throughout the country."

"Let's work to achieve this for the benefit of all in Zimbabwe."

## TRADE UNIONS SEARCH FOR A FUTURE ROLE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Oct 80 p 4

[Text]

## BULAWAYO.

A FEW recent developments and pronouncements on trade unions by some prominent Zimbabweans have raised a number of questions about the future role of trade unions in the country.

A call by the Labour and Social Services Minister, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, to all trade unions to belong to a central organisation, came hard on the heels of the resignation of veteran unionist, Mr Phisoa Sithole, from the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU), formed on Mr Kangai's initiative seven weeks ago.

Mr Sithole, who is general secretary of the United Textile Workers' Union (UTWU), had been asked by Mr Kangai to be the ZCTU's vice-chairman.

He said one of his reasons for resigning was the role played by the government and Mr Kangai in settling labour unrest throughout the country. He said the Minister was overstepping his functions by getting involved in "petty" labour disputes.

A couple of days after Mr Kangai's call for union-registration, Home Affairs Minister, Dr

Joshua Nkomo — himself a former trade unionist — told a Salisbury mass rally that trade unions must be free from political interference.

Dr Nkomo did not, however, specify who had interfered in trade union matters. But his observation could be seen as a reference to Mr Kangai's call for trade union registration.

Mr Kangai is on record several times as being in favour of a central organisation under which all labour bodies in the country could fall.

The advantages of this, he says, would be to stop individual unions from having relations with and receiving funds from international organisations outside the country, a practice which he believes could compromise the unions' independence and sovereignty.

There are three international trade union movements to which some national organisations are affiliated, either as full members or as observers.

The organisations are the socialist, Prague-based World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU), the Brussels-based, Western-orientated International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), and the All-Africa Trade Union Congress (AATUC) based in Accra, Ghana.

Mr Kangai's approach is that a Zimbabwean central trade union organisation would be responsible for establishing relations with international workers' movements under government guidance.

It was for this reason that he encouraged the creation of the ZCTU whose interim executive of 20 included Mr Uthole and was to organise individual unions for a national congress to accept or reject the ZCTU.

Just before the ZCTU was formed, there were moves by five "trade union centres" to merge into a national centre. The Centres — the African Trade Union Congress (ATUC), the Zimbabwe Federation of Labour (ZFL), the National Trade Union Congress (NATUC), the Zimbabwe African Congress of Unions (ZACU), and the Trade Union Congress of Zimbabwe (TUCZ)—had agreed to form the United Trade Unions of Zimbabwe (UTUZ) when the ZCTU's formation was announced, and trade union leaders were invited to join and lead it.

One trade union movement had, however, refused to go along with the UTUZ. It was the Zimbabwe Trade Union Congress (STUC) led by Mr Alfred Makwarimba who was later appointed chairman of the ZCTU.

The five union centres that had agreed to form UTUZ were due to hold a

national congress attended by their respective member-unions on September 21 when the formation of ZCTU intervened.

Mr Kangai's call for union-registration was not meant to create another body different from ZCTU as some workers' leaders might have believed, but to strengthen the possibility of turning the ZCTU into a legal reality (which it is not at present) at a national congress still to be held.

One of the country's problems in trade unionism has always been the multiplicity of organisations claiming to represent workers — even in one industry. Some, if not many, of these are unregistered.

To register, a workers' organisation must meet at least four criteria:

- Its total membership-register must reflect such a degree of representativeness as to make it a viable movement in the registrar's view.
- Its minutes must show the serious nature of the body's discussions.
- Its financial statements must be up-to-date and professionally done.
- Its constitution must satisfy the registrar as to its aims and objectives.

The conditions for registration, as stipulated by the Industrial Conciliation Act, have in the past been found to be rather difficult to fulfil by many nascent unions, some of which have had to continue unregistered while others have faded.

DUNLOP SHARE ISSUE, WORKERS' TRUST REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Nov 80 p 7

[Article by Deric Bardo]

[Text] A \$9 million share issue, the largest yet in Zimbabwe, goes on offer to the public on November 3.

Five million Dunlop Zimbabwe Ltd shares will be offered for sale at \$1.80 each by its British parent, Dunlop Holdings Ltd.

A further 900,000 shares will be set aside in a trust for the benefit of the 1 300 workers employed in this country by the Dunlop group.

It is planned that Dunlop Zimbabwe's shares will be quoted on the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange from Monday, November 24 and by that date 21 percent (5 000 000 shares) will be held by the public, about 4 percent (900 000) by the workers' trust and the balance of 75 percent (18 100 000 shares) by Dunlop Holdings Ltd.

The prospectus mailed to stockbrokers yesterday shows Dunlop Zimbabwe to have a net worth of more than \$19 million and a net tangible asset value of 80c a share.

Profits are forecast to be \$3,6 million (15c a share) for the year ending December 31, 1980--interim results to June 30 show 50 percent of this to be earned already--and \$4,3 million (18c a share) is forecast for 1981. Last night the company announced that results to the end of September were running ahead of forecast.

Dividend payments are forecast to be 5c in April 1981 for the final half of the 1980 financial year; and 5c in September 1981 and 7c in April 1982 for the 1981 trading year.

The bulk (85 percent) of Dunlop's income presently comes from goods manufactured in its Bulawayo tyre and rubber products factory, with the balance being contributed by its 10 subsidiaries and associated companies engaged in the property, timber, flooring and fashion businesses and acquired during UDI years to employ surplus and blocked funds.

### **Fair Assumptions**

These forecasts are based on the usual general assumptions to be found nowadays in profit estimates, namely "continuing stability and economic growth with the maintenance of existing Government policies on prices, taxation, import controls and foreign currency allocations."

Specific assumptions made by the directors in calculating the 1981 forecasts are a gross domestic product growth from 5 percent to 8 percent, an inflation rate of not more than 15 percent and no major loss of skilled employees.

The assumptions upon which the forecasts are based seem fair ones and with Dunlop's worldwide connections the caveat regarding skilled labour is not worrying, whereas another assumption, that the U.K. parent body will help with export business development, is most encouraging.

Profit results have shown a fluctuating trend in recent past years; \$2,9 million (12 cents per share) in 1975, \$2,4 million (10 cents) in 1976, about the same in 1977, \$2 million (8 cents) in 1978 and \$2,8 million (12 cents) in 1979.

### **Rapid Recovery**

From the foregoing one can see that sanctions and the war situation obviously played havoc with Dunlop's trading but that there has been a rapid recovery since settlement day.

The prospectus reveals a total absence of lean capital borrowing and a current ratio of 1,4:1 (current assets \$25 million, liabilities \$17 million). This indicates clearly the financial strength of the Zimbabwean group and its ability to fund the planned expansion and modernisation programme for 1981 of \$3,8 million. Furthermore, the figures show that dividend payments will be comfortably funded from within.

All of the above, together with Dunlop's international image, the good interim results, preliminary dividend payment in April, the promised earnings yield of 10 percent and dividend yield of 6,7 percent for 1981 combine to point to the share offer being at least 100 percent oversubscribed by the closing date of November 13.

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## GOVERNMENT WILL NOT GIVE CHRISTMAS BONUS

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 2 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] The Government will not be giving a Christmas present to shoppers this year.

Last year the Ministry of Commerce and Industry allowed an extra \$3 million in foreign cash to businessmen to buy festive goodies.

But a Ministry spokesman said last week that no additional allocations could be made this Christmas because of the shortage of foreign exchange.

Consumer goods are low on the Government's list of priorities as the nation grapples with a massive rehabilitation programme.

But Zimbabweans are still in for a good yuletide.

Mr Neil McIlhenny, spokesman for a Salisbury department store, said: "There'll be few luxuries — but no shortages."

"Businessmen have spent the limited foreign exchange allocations wisely. Many have saved up, literally."

"Our currency allowances are the same as last year."

He added that imported goods — including perfume, toys and clothes — were coming in every day.

"It's going to be a good Christmas, I'm sure," he said, "practical and wholesome."

Another store spokesman, Mr Ben Eddle, said: "I'm optimistic that there will be enough goods for everyone."

He said his shop was importing fine glassware, china and kitchen gadgets.

"Christmas will be about the same as last year," he predicted.

A toy shop manager said that the ultra-modern, electronic games being sold in Britain and America would not reach Zimbabwe this year.

"They would take too big a slice of our foreign exchange allowance," said Mr Alan Lee.

A Salisbury music shop has hoarded foreign currency this year to buy one of the world's best guitars from America for Christmas.

Salisbury manager Mr Joe Goble said: "We're sure they'll go as soon as they arrive."

He added that the "enthusiastically awaited" spending power of Zimbabwe would revolutionise this year's Christmas shopping.

"Zimbabweans have had luxuries denied to most of them for so long without being able to buy," he said. "Now they are getting pay increases and are spending the money on the good things of life."



## ILLEGAL EMERALD MINING, MARKETING TARGETED

Salisbury THE BUSINESS HERALD in English 30 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

THE Government has clamped down on illegal mining and marketing of emeralds throughout the country. Secretary to the Ministry of Mines and Energy Resources, Mr Christopher Ushewahuna, said this week.

He said the Government had tightened security on illegal trafficking of the gem in a bid to save the country from being swindled by smugglers.

"We are working on a scheme to stop illegal emerald dealers and encouraging local people with claims to register and pay them. They should also tighten security around their areas."

Although Mr Ushewahuna could not say the exact figure of how much the Government was losing through smuggling, it is believed to be in millions of dollars every year.

"There are many claims on the TTB which are being exploited illegally. Certainly we are losing a lot of money."

Mr Ushewahuna said the Government scheme which includes tight control on smugglers, had reached an advanced stage. "Part of the scheme is being implemented," he said.

The Ministries of Mines and Home Affairs were at the moment busy discussing ways and means of controlling smugglers who are said to be actively involved in the illegal transactions.

Companies already engaged in the emerald business would be encouraged to cut the gem locally and only export finished products.

The African Business Promotion Association, whose members are involved in emerald mining and have claims all over the country, has asked the Government to give amnesty to all those who illegally possess emeralds for a limited period of about six months to enable them to sell them to the legal authorities.

The organisation's national secretary, Mr Pofesi Mporu said buying offices should be set up in both Fort Victoria and Shabuni where people would be allowed to sell their emeralds.

"It should be made clear that selling emeralds in places other than in these offices would be committing an offence."

Mr Mporu called on the Government to investigate prospectors who had registered claims by fraudulent means.

## MANA POOLS SEEN THREATENED BY NEW DAM

## Wildlife Endangered

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Nov 80 p 4

(Text)

"HOW can anybody wreck all this by building a damned dam?" The words were spoken by Mr Norman Dennett, editor of Zimbabwe Wildlife, the magazine of the Wildlife Society of Zimbabwe. But the sentiments expressed echoed those of the group of us standing on the banks of the Zambezi at Mana Pools last week.

His remarks were yet another shot in a new war being waged over the national park. In earlier years the bullets were real as the Parks employees found themselves at the frontline of the war and lived for most of the time in a fort.

Now the battle by conservationists is to prevent a hydro-electric power dam being built downstream at Mupata Gorge.

What makes this park different from the many others in the country and arouses such passionate feelings in conservation circles?

National Parks officer Mr Tony Ferrar, a qualified ecologist, explains: "Mana Pools is unique. It represents the only park which is based on the Zambezi flood plain and the alluvial soil is particularly fertile."

The giant acacias provide food at this time of the year when grazing is in short supply. Their peculiar seed pods, which look like dried apple rings, are constantly sought by the hundreds of elephant who roam all over the woodlands.

The trees themselves actually stand in water, sending their roots right down to the water table.

"The elephant come down from the sides of the escarpment when the grazing is sparse up there and rely on these trees to keep alive," Mr Emmett said.

"If these trees are drowned by the dam the elephant and other animals will have nothing to eat."

"The new waterline will be in country which cannot support them for months of the year."

The list of animals that would face almost certain extinction at worst and become endangered at least, is comprehensive.

During a two-day visit Herald's chief photographer, Jack White and I saw among others: elephant, buffalo in herds of more than 200, bush-buck, waterbuck, impala, hippo, lion, baboon, monkey, crocodile and a host of birdlife including the beautiful carmine bee-eater, fish eagle, Egyptian goose, spurwing goose, egret, plovers and a host of others.

What we didn't see because we were fast asleep at the time were hyena whose spoor we found in the morning a few yards from our camp.

Equally we didn't see several of the other animals that inhabit Mana Pools, although undoubtedly they watched us grind past in our vehicle. Animals such as the rare nyala, rhino, leopard and cheetah.

The latter are not common but one ranger on a recent game count got the shock of his life in a clearing when one of these beautiful animals took an impala almost in front of his nose.

In fact, game is so plentiful that Mr Ferrar, who is a keen photographer, wryly complained: "The trouble with Mana Pools is that you can't just take a photograph of the scenery."

"Every time you develop a negative there's either an elephant or a 'buff' lurking in the background."

But that is one of the attractions of Mana Pools: the ease with which a visitor can watch the more common game and the expectancy for the more patient of seeing the less observable ones such as the nyala or cheetah.

## Drilling Started

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 2 Nov 80 p 7

[Text] The Central African Power Corporation is about to begin exploratory drilling in the Mupata and Batoka gorges, an essential step in evaluating the feasibility of hydroelectric power stations at the two Zambezi River sites.

A spokesman for CAPCO said last week that its budget this year had been increased by \$1 million to finance the exploration.

Similar drilling has been underway for several months at Kariba's south bank power station, where the installation of two additional generators is being considered. The process involves the drilling and removal of cork cores which are then tested to determine the characteristics that would affect the stability of a dam.

"At the moment we are trying to identify projects, checking their feasibility and their costs. Unless you investigate them very carefully you find yourself facing pitfalls later," said Mr E. M. Shepherd, the corporation's general manager.

A third potential dam site, at the Devil's Gorge at the headwaters of Lake Kariba, would be investigated in the next financial year, Mr Shepherd said.

Dam development on the Zambezi has been controversial for several years because the site being considered in the Mupata Gorge lies downstream from the Mana Pools National Park, one of the richest wildlife habitats remaining in Africa. A dam in the gorge would flood the heart of the park area.

Conservationists and wildlife enthusiasts have argued that the loss of Mana Pools as a game reserve would not be worth the 500 MW of power the hydroelectric station would generate.

They have asked that a full environmental impact study of the proposed dam projects be made before a decision is made on the Mupata Gorge site.

No one disputes that additional sources of power are needed. With a peak demand of about 1 000 MW and a maximum production capacity from the Kariba power station and terminal power plants of about 900 MW, Zimbabwe is already forced to import power--\$20m. worth of it a year--from Zambia.

The nation's annual growth in power demand is projected at 10 percent. Official estimates put the peak demand in 1990 at 2 700 MW.

With lead times for dam construction falling between seven and 10 years it is unlikely that a new power facility can be put on the Zambezi before 1989, CAPCO spokesmen say.

So regardless of what decisions are reached the increased power demand of the next few years will have to be met from other sources.

The largest portion will probably come from the 1 600 MW thermal power station now being planned at Wankie. The Kariba south bank extension--which could be completed by the mid-1980s if it proves feasible--would provide an additional 300 MW.

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## DAIRY SHORTAGES NEXT YEAR PREDICTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Oct 80 p 2

[Article by Angus Macmillan]

[Excerpt]

**THERE** will be enough dairy products over Christmas, but in the new year, supplies of fresh milk, cheese and butter could be short and may even have to be imported.

This was the message from the Dairy Marketing Board's general manager-designate, Mr Eddie Cross, in Salisbury this week.

Zimbabwe's dairy situation has changed dramatically over the last year, from a surplus of 15-20 000 tonnes of fresh milk to a present shortage which has also resulted in a cut-back on the production of by-products.

With the cessation of hostilities following independence and the influx of refugees, the rural areas have needed more and more fresh milk to cope with a growing population.

Distribution of milk and other dairy products in outlying rural areas has increased markedly from a monthly con-

sumption of about 400 000 units at the beginning of this year to the present average of more than one million units per month.

"In 1979 we were able to export to Zaire, Botswana and one or two other countries, but at the moment we are hard pressed to satisfy the domestic market," said Mr Cross, who will succeed Mr Lesley Bacon as general manager on December 1.

He is now going through a transitional stage of finding his feet at the DMB and relinquishing his previous position of chief economist of the Agricultural Marketing Authority.

Expanding on problems facing the DMB Mr Cross said urban areas have also become more heavily populated with the influx of rural dwellers into the cities and towns in search of work.

This has caused an increase in fresh milk consumption in these areas and has also accounted for an increase in the sales of by-products such as butter, cheese and yoghurt.

However, the main reason for this nationwide increase in the consumption of milk and other dairy products, says Mr Cross, has been the introduction of minimum wages which has increased the buying power of a large proportion of the population.

The biggest growth in sales has occurred in the high density housing areas, where the board delivers fresh milk twice a day.

With five dairies and 45 distribution depots throughout the country, the DMB has the most extensive distribution network in Zimbabwe, employing about 3 500 people.

Demand, however, is beginning to outstrip production and the board has had to limit the amount of fresh milk that is allocated for the production of cheese, butter and other by-products.

The short term answer to dairy shortages would be to import from surrounding countries, but the position is not likely to get that serious for some time.

Skim milk powder is being imported, however, but a lot of it is entering the country under the reconstruction aid programme.

Gatooma's new cheese factory is also suffering from the shortage of fresh milk and is only operating at about 40 percent of its capacity.

A longer term solution would be to increase the national herd and to increase the consumer price, which at 26c a litre, is one of the lowest in the world.

## BRIEFS

**SUPPORT FOR IAN SMITH'S BANNING**--Umtali--Hundreds of placard-carrying demonstrators marched from Sakubva to the Government buildings in Main Street yesterday to tell the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kangai, that they wanted the Government to see that Mr Ian Smith did not return to Zimbabwe. The protest began outside the Beit Hall in Sakubva where Mr Kangai was holding a meeting.--Herald Correspondent. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Nov 80 p 1]

**ELECTION DELAY AIDS ZANU (PF)**--Bulawayo--The local election process had been manipulated to give ZANU (PF) an advantage at the polls, a Patriotic Front MP, Dr Callistus Ndllovu, said yesterday. Dr Ndllovu said in a statement that such action might mean that the PF would no longer co-operate in the running of the national front Government. Postponement of the nomination deadline for the local elections was intended to give political advantage to ZANU (PF) at the cost of law and reason. "This blatant disregard of the feelings of non-ZANU (PF) members by the governing party is a travesty of the spirit of co-operation in the national front Government," he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Oct 80 p 3]

**SITHOLE HITS GOVERNMENT**--Widespread intimidation throughout the country was suppressing the freedom of the individual and making a mockery of the country's independence, the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole told a meeting of ZANU leaders in Salisbury yesterday. The country was passing through a stage where its independence was becoming meaningless and endangering the people for whom it had been won, said Mr Sithole. People were losing their freedom of movement, freedom of association and assembly and the freedom to choose the political parties of their liking. "I refuse to accept that those who fought and died during the war did so that our people may continue to slaughter, abduct, intimidate, humiliate, torture and persecute one another," he said. The ZANU leader also condemned kangaroo courts, which he said had never been intended to serve the people but to terrorise and confuse them. If the Government was to honour the country's independence, he said, it had to stamp out intimidation and lawlessness and seek to establish genuine freedom and law. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Nov 80 p 3]

**NEW BANK**--The Government and EC [letter indistinct] Holdings of Luxembourg yesterday signed an agreement to establish a joint venture bank in the country. The new bank will be called the Bank of Credit and Commerce (Zimbabwe) Limited, the Deputy Minister of Finance Dr Oliver Manyaradzi, said in a speech on behalf of the Minister Senator Enos Nkala. He said the Government would carry a "significant



"shareholding" in the enterprise, whose total paid-up capital would be \$6 million. The Minister emphasised that the bank would not receive favoured treatment because of its association with the Government. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Oct 80 p 1]

WEST GERMAN GRANTS--A technical, vocational and professional education training programme offered to Zimbabwean students by West Germany was fully subscribed, a Ministry of Education and Culture spokesman said yesterday. It had been impossible to reply to all the applicants because of the overwhelming response to a news item about the offer. "Those applicants who are being considered for the training grants have now been asked to appear before a selection committee. All other applicants have been unsuccessful," he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Nov 80 p 3]

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November 25, 1980

D.S.